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Summary Tabulations

Work Stoppages, 1974

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR/Bureau of Labor Statistics

Reflecting the broad economic effects of the termination of wage and price controls on May 1, all major indicators of strike activity rose markedly in 1974. More work stoppages occurred in 1974—6,074—than in any other year on record. The increase of 721 stoppages over 1973 was the largest both absolutely and relatively since 1954-55. Days away from the job due to strikes totaled 48.0 million in 1974, a 72-percent increase from 1973 levels. This translates into 2.4 working days idle per thousand (0.24 percent of estimated total working time), well above the 1.4 and 1.5 days recorded in 1973 and 1972, respectively, when wage and price controls were in effect, but equal to or below the levels of 1967-71. Not only did a higher percentage of the labor force participate in strikes in 1974 than in the two previous years, but the average number of days idle per worker involved increased from 12.4 in 1973 to 17.3 in 1974, well above the 15.8-day average for the decade 1964-73.

Highlights of the 1974 strike picture:

The only measure of strike activity to decline in 1974 was mean duration, which fell slightly from 24.0 days in 1973 to 23.6 days in 1974. Median duration, however, rose from 9 days in 1973 to a record 13 days in 1974. (See table 1.)

Strike indicators in May, June, and July of 1974, the period directly following the termination of controls, were substantially higher than the comparable periods in both 1972 and 1973, when controls were in effect. Most significant was the total amount of idleness for those 3 months, 22 million days, an increase of 127 and 155 percent from the 1972 and 1973 levels. (See table 2.)

Although the 27 large strikes (those involving 10,000 workers or more) in 1974 represented an increase of only two over 1973, idleness resulting from these stoppages more than doubled. (See table 3.)

Mining and contract construction accounted for almost 29 percent of all stoppages beginning in 1974, 41 percent of the workers involved, and 35 percent of all days idle. These were the only two industries in which idleness exceeded 1.0 percent of estimated total working time, at 2.4 and 1.3 percent, respectively. (See table 4.)

The largest concentration of strikes (35 percent) involved between 20 and 99 workers, with an additional 26 percent involving 100-249 workers. At the extremes, the smallest stoppages (between 6 and 19 workers) accounted for only 9.7 percent of the total number of strikes and the largest (10,000 workers and over) represented only 0.4 percent. (See table 5.)

As the legal authority to regulate wage increases terminated, strikes over general wage changes became increasingly more prevalent, involving 70 percent of all strikers and accounting for 81 percent of total idleness in 1974. (See table 6.)

The average duration of strikes ending in 1974 (measured by days idle per worker involved) was 17.3 days. However, the largest percentage of strikes (18.1 percent) lasted between 7 and 14 days, and the largest group of workers (25.8 percent of the total) participated in stoppages having a duration of between 30 and 59 days. (See table 7.)

The proportion of stoppages involving AFL-CIO affiliates had shown a slight but steady decline from 1969 through 1973. Reversing this 4-year trend, AFL-CIO affiliates accounted for 57.4 percent of all stoppages in 1974, compared with 55.8 percent in 1973. (See table 8.)

Pennsylvania experienced more stoppages (721) than any other State, with 200 strikes in Philadelphia and 163 in Pittsburgh. Los Angeles–Long Beach, with the highest recorded idleness among metropolitan areas, was a major factor in California's ranking first in idleness among the States, with 6.5 million days away from the job. (See table 9.)

As in previous years, heavily industrialized Region V, which includes 3 of the 5 States with the greatest strike-related idleness (Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan), led all other geographic areas with 13.8 million days off the job in 1974. (See table 10.)

Almost 60 percent of the stoppages in 1974 occurred during the renegotiation of an agreement—relatively higher than the traditional level of 50 percent in this category. These 3,593 strikes accounted for 75 percent of all workers participating in strikes and 89 percent of total idleness, a somewhat different distribution than occurred in 1973, when only 66 percent of all workers and 83 percent of all days idle were attributable to renegotiation strikes. (See table 11.)

Additional information will be provided in the annual bulletin now being prepared. .

November 1975

Table 1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1927-74[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

YEAR	WORK STOPPAGES			WORKERS INVOLVED		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR		
	NUMBER	DURATION (DAYS)		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED[3]	NUMBER	PERCENT OF EST. TOTAL WORKING TIME[3]	PER WORKER INVOLVED
		MEAN[2]	MEDIAN					
1927	707	26.5	3	330	1.4	26,200	(4)	79.5
1928	604	27.6	(4)	314	1.3	12,600	(4)	40.2
1929	921	22.6	(4)	289	1.2	5,350	(4)	18.5
1930	637	22.3	(4)	183	.8	3,320	(4)	18.1
1931	810	18.8	(4)	342	1.6	6,890	(4)	20.2
1932	841	19.6	(4)	324	1.8	10,500	(4)	32.4
1933	1,695	16.9	(4)	1,170	6.3	16,900	(4)	14.4
1934	1,856	19.5	(4)	1,470	7.2	19,600	(4)	13.4
1935	2,014	23.8	(4)	1,120	5.2	15,500	(4)	13.8
1936	2,172	23.3	(4)	789	3.1	13,900	(4)	17.6
1937	4,740	20.3	(4)	1,860	7.2	28,400	(4)	15.3
1938	2,772	23.6	(4)	688	2.8	9,150	(4)	13.3
1939	2,613	23.4	(4)	1,170	3.5	17,800	.21	15.2
1940	2,508	20.9	(4)	577	1.7	6,700	.08	11.6
1941	4,288	18.3	(4)	2,360	6.1	23,000	.23	9.8
1942	2,968	11.7	(4)	840	2.0	4,180	.04	5.0
1943	3,752	5.0	(4)	1,980	4.6	13,500	.10	6.8
1944	4,956	5.6	(4)	2,120	4.8	8,720	.07	4.1
1945	4,750	9.9	(4)	3,470	8.2	38,000	.31	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	(4)	4,600	10.5	116,000	1.04	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	(4)	2,170	4.7	34,600	.30	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	(4)	1,960	4.2	34,100	.28	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	(4)	3,030	6.7	50,500	.44	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	8	2,410	5.1	38,800	.33	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	7	2,220	4.5	22,900	.18	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	7	3,540	7.3	59,100	.48	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	9	2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	9	1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	8	2,650	5.2	28,200	.22	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	7	1,900	3.6	33,100	.24	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	8	1,390	2.6	16,500	.12	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	8	2,060	3.9	23,900	.18	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	10	1,880	3.3	69,000	.50	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	10	1,320	2.4	19,100	.14	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	9	1,450	2.6	16,300	.11	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	9	1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	8	941	1.1	16,100	.11	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	8	1,640	2.7	22,900	.15	14.0
1965	3,963	25.0	9	1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	15.1
1966	4,405	22.2	9	1,960	3.0	25,400	.15	12.9
1967	4,595	22.8	9	2,870	4.3	42,100	.25	14.7
1968	5,045	24.5	10	2,649	3.8	49,018	.28	18.5
1969	5,700	22.5	10	2,481	3.5	42,869	.24	17.3
1970	5,716	25.0	11	3,305	4.7	66,414	.37	20.1
1971	5,138	27.0	11	3,280	4.5	47,589	.26	14.5
1972	5,010	24.0	8	1,714	2.3	27,066	.15	15.8
1973	5,353	24.0	9	2,251	2.9	27,948	.14	12.4
1974	6,074	23.6	13	2,778	3.4	47,991	.24	17.3

[1] The number of stoppages and workers relate to those stoppages that began in the year; average duration, to those ending in the year. Days of idleness include all stoppages in effect. Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than 1 stoppage during the year.

Available information for earlier periods appears in Handbook of Labor Statistics 1975—Reference Edition, BLS Bulletin 1865 (1975), tables 159-64. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies, BLS Bulletin 1711 (1971), ch. 19.

[2] Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of its size.

[3] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total employed labor force and of the total time worked is found in "Total Economy Measure of Strike Idleness," by Howard N. Fullerton, Monthly Labor Review, Oct. 1968.

[4] Not available.

Table 2. Work stoppages by month, 1973-74[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

MONTH	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				WORKERS INVOLVED				DAYS IDLE DURING MONTH		
	BEGINNING IN MONTH		IN EFFECT DURING MONTH		BEGINNING IN MONTH		IN EFFECT DURING MONTH		NUMBER	PERCENT	PERCENT OF EST. TOTAL WORKING TIME[2]
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT			
1973	5,353	100.0	8,873	100.0	2,251	100.0	3,321	100.0	27,948	100.0	0.14
JANUARY	382	7.1	543	6.1	151.4	6.7	216.3	6.5	1,659.7	5.9	.10
FEBRUARY	349	6.5	560	6.3	151.1	6.7	228.8	6.9	1,335.0	4.8	.09
MARCH	461	8.6	703	7.9	143.7	6.4	189.7	5.7	1,344.3	4.8	.08
APRIL	465	8.7	728	8.2	161.7	7.2	205.5	6.2	1,831.7	6.6	.11
MAY	536	10.0	837	9.4	184.2	8.2	257.2	7.7	2,709.1	9.7	.16
JUNE	530	9.9	864	9.7	308.4	13.7	395.1	11.9	2,902.6	10.4	.18
JULY	509	9.5	860	9.7	208.1	9.2	323.7	9.7	2,995.5	10.7	.19
AUGUST	498	9.3	864	9.7	158.1	7.0	307.5	9.3	2,571.0	9.2	.14
SEPTEMBER	541	10.1	883	10.0	268.9	11.9	367.6	11.1	2,953.9	10.6	.20
OCTOBER	523	9.8	885	10.0	193.9	8.6	297.2	8.9	2,484.5	8.9	.15
NOVEMBER	350	6.5	671	7.6	230.3	10.2	351.1	10.6	3,025.8	10.8	.18
DECEMBER	209	3.9	475	5.4	90.9	4.0	181.7	5.5	2,135.4	7.6	.14
1974	6,074	100.0	10,539	100.0	2,778	100.0	4,709	100.0	47,991	100.0	.24
JANUARY	379	6.2	573	5.4	111.7	4.0	174.1	3.6	1,362.9	2.8	.08
FEBRUARY	377	6.2	589	5.5	128.3	4.6	180.7	3.8	1,370.1	2.8	.09
MARCH	484	7.9	763	7.2	154.5	5.5	232.1	4.9	2,118.6	4.4	.13
APRIL	607	9.9	918	8.7	191.4	6.8	282.4	5.9	2,944.7	6.1	.17
MAY	795	13.0	1,191	11.3	409.5	14.7	536.3	11.3	6,050.4	12.6	.34
JUNE	677	11.1	1,187	11.2	480.4	17.2	715.7	15.1	6,940.0	14.4	.43
JULY	683	11.2	1,199	11.3	365.2	13.1	680.6	14.4	8,953.8	18.6	.51
AUGUST	509	8.3	1,057	10.0	249.3	8.9	582.2	12.3	5,881.8	12.2	.33
SEPTEMBER	514	8.4	910	8.6	187.3	6.7	395.2	8.3	3,027.8	6.3	.19
OCTOBER	513	8.4	911	8.6	145.6	5.2	268.7	5.7	2,854.1	5.9	.17
NOVEMBER	353	5.8	742	7.0	250.7	9.0	353.1	7.4	3,807.4	7.9	.24
DECEMBER	183	3.0	499	4.7	103.3	3.7	307.5	6.5	2,678.8	5.5	.16

[1] See footnote 1, table 1.
[2] See footnote 3, table 1.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 3. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, 1932-74[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

YEAR	NUMBER	WORKERS INVOLVED		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR		
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL FOR YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL FOR YEAR	PERCENT OF EST. TOTAL WORKING TIME[2]
1932	7	140	43.2	5,337	50.8	0.12
1933	17	429	36.7	5,199	30.7	.11
1934	18	725	49.3	7,488	38.2	.15
1935	9	516	46.1	4,523	29.2	.08
1936	8	169	21.4	2,893	20.8	.04
1937	26	528	28.4	9,110	32.1	.14
1938	2	39	5.7	171	1.9	(3)
1939	8	572	48.9	5,731	32.2	.09
1940	4	57	9.9	331	4.9	(3)
1941	29	1,070	45.3	9,344	40.6	.13
1942	6	74	8.8	245	5.9	(3)
1943	10	737	37.2	9,427	69.8	.10
1944	16	350	16.5	1,259	14.4	.01
1945	42	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7	.24
1946	31	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2	.82
1947	15	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2	.21
1948	20	870	44.5	18,900	55.3	.20
1949	18	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0	.41
1950	22	738	30.7	21,700	56.0	.25
1951	19	457	20.6	5,680	24.8	.57
1952	35	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6	.36
1953	28	650	27.1	7,270	25.7	.07
1954	18	437	28.5	7,520	33.3	.07
1955	26	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4	.11
1956	12	758	39.9	19,600	59.1	.17
1957	13	283	20.4	3,050	18.5	.26
1958	21	823	40.0	10,600	44.2	.10
1959	20	845	45.0	50,800	73.7	.45
1960	17	384	29.2	7,140	37.4	.06
1961	14	601	41.4	4,950	30.4	.04
1962	16	318	25.8	4,800	25.8	.04
1963	7	102	10.8	3,540	22.0	.03
1964	18	607	37.0	7,990	34.8	.06
1965	21	387	25.0	6,070	26.0	.05
1966	26	600	30.7	7,290	28.7	.05
1967	28	1,340	46.5	21,400	50.7	.15
1968	32	994	37.5	20,514	41.8	.12
1969	25	668	26.9	17,853	41.6	.10
1970	34	1,653	50.0	35,440	53.4	.20
1971	29	1,901	58.0	23,152	48.6	.13
1972	18	390	22.7	7,499	27.7	.04
1973	25	713	31.7	6,062	21.7	.03
1974	27	835	30.0	12,861	26.7	.06

[1] See footnote 1, table 1.

[2] See footnote 3, table 1.

[3] Less than 0.005 percent.

Table 4. Work stoppages by industry group, 1974[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

INDUSTRY	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR			DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
	NUMBER	MEAN DURATION (DAYS)[2]	WORKERS INVOLVED	NUMBER	PERCENT OF EST. TOTAL WORKING TIME[3]
ALL INDUSTRIES	6,074	23.3	2,777.7	47,990.9	0.24
MANUFACTURING	2,823	27.3	1,145.3	23,598.8	.47
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	6	90.8	2.4	153.2	.33
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	265	30.9	68.2	1,539.1	.35
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	3	16.8	6.0	68.2	.35
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	45	44.7	22.7	756.4	.30
APPAREL, ETC.[4]	66	11.3	100.8	893.2	.26
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE	87	22.2	19.5	332.4	.21
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	88	20.8	20.0	309.0	.23
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	136	22.7	35.8	685.2	.38
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	69	31.5	23.5	545.0	.19
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	156	53.8	41.5	1,599.8	.60
PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES	25	36.9	5.5	148.1	.30
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	126	32.5	38.2	971.1	.57
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	15	32.3	6.0	122.8	.17
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	167	38.0	35.3	1,003.9	.58
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	225	25.9	73.3	1,585.9	.47
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS[5]	423	30.1	87.6	2,101.9	.56
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	401	23.9	170.4	3,026.1	.55
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES	220	26.5	182.8	3,643.0	.72
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	197	28.6	181.0	3,739.3	.83
INSTRUMENTS, ETC.[6]	41	14.5	14.0	165.3	.12
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	69	25.0	10.7	209.7	.19
NONMANUFACTURING	3,253	20.6	1,632.4	24,392.1	.16
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	13	31.0	21.5	459.7	.14
MINING	1,050	11.1	501.3	4,061.0	2.40
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	688	28.7	629.8	12,721.0	1.27
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	320	29.8	140.2	3,225.5	.27
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	549	15.4	137.0	1,757.8	.04
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	29	32.0	2.6	62.9	.01
SERVICES	220	24.9	39.2	700.1	.02
GOVERNMENT[7]	384	12.5	160.7	1,404.2	.04

[1] See footnote 1, table 1.

[2] Weighted by multiplying the duration of each stoppage by the workers involved.

[3] See footnote 3, table 1.

[4] Includes other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.

[5] Excludes ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment.

[6] Includes professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.

[7] The situations reported here have, for statistical purposes, been deemed to fall within the Bureau's definition of a work stoppage. This decision does not constitute a legal determination that a work stoppage has taken place in violation of any law or public policy.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 5. Work stoppages by size, 1974[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR				DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	WORKERS INVOLVED		NUMBER	PERCENT
			NUMBER	PERCENT		
ALL STOPPAGES	6,074	100.0	2,777.7	100.0	47,990.9	100.0
6 AND UNDER 20	592	9.7	7.3	.3	189.2	.4
20 AND UNDER 100	2,128	35.0	110.1	4.0	2,102.7	4.4
100 AND UNDER 250	1,581	26.0	251.2	9.0	4,342.4	9.0
250 AND UNDER 500	923	15.2	320.5	11.5	4,493.8	9.4
500 AND UNDER 1,000	426	7.0	292.9	10.5	5,053.7	10.5
1,000 AND UNDER 5,000	355	5.8	682.6	24.6	12,896.5	26.9
5,000 AND UNDER 10,000	42	.7	277.4	10.0	5,998.3	12.5
10,000 AND OVER	27	.4	835.7	30.1	12,914.3	26.9

[1] See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 6. Work stoppages by major issue, 1974[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

MAJOR ISSUE	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR				DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	WORKERS INVOLVED		NUMBER	PERCENT
			NUMBER	PERCENT		
ALL ISSUES	6,074	100.0	2,777.7	100.0	47,990.9	100.0
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	3,638	59.9	1,951.7	70.3	38,924.4	81.1
GENERAL WAGE INCREASE	1,204	19.8	510.8	18.4	8,206.1	17.1
GENERAL WAGE INCREASE PLUS SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	1,487	24.5	788.7	28.4	15,839.0	33.0
GENERAL WAGE INCREASE, HOURS DECREASE	17	.3	2.2	.1	80.6	.2
GENERAL WAGE DECREASE	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESCALATION (COST-OF-LIVING) INCREASE	86	1.4	44.1	1.6	716.9	1.5
GENERAL WAGE INCREASE AND ESCALATION	463	7.6	288.4	10.4	6,723.5	14.0
WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS	381	6.3	317.5	11.4	7,358.3	15.3
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	70	1.2	37.6	1.4	1,104.3	2.3
PENSIONS, INSURANCE, AND OTHER WELFARE PROGRAMS	33	.5	22.1	.8	897.2	1.9
SEVERANCE OR DISMISSAL PAY, AND OTHER PAYMENTS ON LAYOFF OR SEPARATION	7	.1	8.1	.3	99.3	.2
PREMIUM PAY	7	.1	1.1	(2)	23.1	(2)
OTHER	23	.4	6.3	.2	84.7	.2
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	148	2.4	66.1	2.4	445.2	.9
INCENTIVE PAY RATES OR ADMINISTRATION	27	.4	11.5	.4	164.4	.3
JOB CLASSIFICATION OR RATES	68	1.1	41.5	1.5	227.7	.5
DOWNGRADING	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETROACTIVITY	3	(2)	1.1	(2)	5.0	(2)
METHOD OF COMPUTING PAY	50	.8	12.0	.4	48.1	.1
HOURS OF WORK	7	.1	8.2	.3	443.8	.9
INCREASE	3	(2)	2.1	.1	114.3	.2
DECREASE	4	.1	6.1	.2	329.4	.7
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	97	1.6	84.7	3.1	818.6	1.7
DURATION OF CONTRACT	10	.2	2.2	.1	46.2	.1
LOCAL ISSUES SUPPLEMENTING NATIONAL CONTRACT	13	.2	49.1	1.8	484.4	1.0
UNSPECIFIED	74	1.2	33.5	1.2	287.9	.6
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	348	5.7	46.5	1.7	1,841.4	3.8
RECOGNITION (CERTIFICATION)	115	1.9	12.9	.5	735.4	1.5
RECOGNITION AND JOB SECURITY ISSUES	5	.1	.2	(2)	9.5	(2)
RECOGNITION AND ECONOMIC ISSUES	40	.7	5.4	.2	298.7	.6
STRENGTHENING BARGAINING POSITION OR UNION SHOP AND ECONOMIC ISSUES	109	1.8	16.9	.6	631.6	1.3
UNION SECURITY	30	.5	2.7	.1	65.8	.1
REFUSAL TO SIGN AGREEMENT	17	.3	3.3	.1	44.2	.1
OTHER UNION ORGANIZATION MATTERS	32	.5	5.1	.2	56.1	.1
JOB SECURITY	248	4.1	99.7	3.6	1,543.0	3.2
SENIORITY AND/OR LAYOFF	47	.8	20.4	.7	177.8	.4
DIVISION OF WORK	4	.1	3.2	.1	3.4	(2)
SUBCONTRACTING	10	.2	2.7	.1	18.0	(2)
NEW MACHINERY OR OTHER TECHNOLOGICAL ISSUES	3	(2)	1.1	(2)	15.7	(2)
JOB TRANSFERS, BUMPING, ETC.	12	.2	4.9	.2	19.7	(2)
TRANSFER OF OPERATIONS OR PREFABRICATED GOODS	1	(2)	.5	(2)	2.0	(2)
JOB SECURITY AND ECONOMIC ISSUES	97	1.6	43.6	1.6	1,258.0	2.6
OTHER	74	1.2	23.3	.8	48.5	.1
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	1,120	18.4	375.7	13.5	2,340.8	4.9
PHYSICAL FACILITIES, SURROUNDINGS, ETC.	111	1.8	21.6	.8	41.4	.1
SAFETY MEASURES, DANGEROUS EQUIPMENT, ETC.	153	2.5	43.8	1.6	152.4	.3
SUPERVISION	50	.8	23.8	.9	64.3	.1
SHIFT WORK	31	.5	7.3	.3	81.2	.2
WORK ASSIGNMENTS	115	1.9	31.5	1.1	379.5	.8
SPEEDUP (WORKLOAD)	33	.5	22.0	.8	150.6	.3
WORK RULES	29	.5	30.3	1.1	370.8	.8
OVERTIME WORK	28	.5	14.2	.5	266.0	.6
DISCHARGE AND DISCIPLINE	234	3.9	88.3	3.2	378.7	.8
OTHER	336	5.5	92.9	3.3	455.8	.9
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	91	1.5	27.0	1.0	256.4	.5
ARBITRATION	9	.1	4.1	.1	182.9	.4
GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES	14	.2	7.6	.3	25.0	.1
UNSPECIFIED CONTRACT VIOLATIONS	68	1.1	15.3	.6	48.5	.1
INTERUNION OR INTRAUNION MATTERS	240	4.0	74.2	2.7	188.1	.4
UNION RIVALRY[3]	3	(2)	8.2	.3	25.5	.1
JURISDICTION-REPRESENTATION OF WORKERS[4]	7	.1	1.2	(2)	5.7	(2)
JURISDICTION-WORK ASSIGNMENT	134	2.2	26.3	.9	61.9	.1
UNION ADMINISTRATION[5]	10	.2	2.8	.1	3.8	(2)
SYMPATHY	82	1.4	34.4	1.2	87.4	.2
OTHER	4	.1	1.3	(2)	3.7	(2)
NOT REPORTED	67	1.1	6.3	.2	84.7	.2

See footnotes at bottom of following page.

Table 7. Work stoppages by duration, 1974[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

DURATION	STOPPAGES ENDING IN YEAR					
	NUMBER	PERCENT	WORKERS INVOLVED		DAYS IDLE	
			NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	6,031	100.0	2,795.0	100.0	49,881.0	100.0
1 DAY	818	13.6	215.6	7.7	215.6	.4
2 TO 3 DAYS	684	11.3	218.6	7.8	429.0	.9
4 TO 6 DAYS	625	10.4	257.6	9.2	914.3	1.8
7 TO 14 DAYS	1,093	18.1	656.3	23.5	4,431.3	8.9
15 TO 29 DAYS	1,055	17.5	481.1	17.2	7,286.6	14.6
30 TO 59 DAYS	1,011	16.8	722.3	25.8	18,668.7	37.4
60 TO 89 DAYS	351	5.8	120.6	4.3	5,901.2	11.8
90 DAYS AND OVER	394	6.5	122.8	4.4	12,034.2	24.1

[1] Totals in this table differ from those in other tables because these stoppages are those ending during the year, and thus include idleness occurring in prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 8. Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1974[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

AFFILIATION	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR				DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	WORKERS INVOLVED		NUMBER	PERCENT
			NUMBER	PERCENT		
ALL AFFILIATIONS	6,074	100.0	2,777.7	100.0	47,990.9	100.0
AFL-CIO	3,485	57.4	1,697.1	61.1	33,894.1	70.6
UNAFFILIATED UNIONS	2,270	37.4	916.1	33.0	11,904.8	24.8
SINGLE-FIRM UNIONS	33	.5	17.9	.6	443.2	.9
DIFFERENT AFFILIATIONS[2]	48	.8	67.7	2.4	1,019.5	2.1
PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEE ASSOCIATIONS	180	3.0	74.9	2.7	699.3	1.5
NO UNION INVOLVED	58	1.0	3.9	.1	30.1	.1

[1] See footnote 1, table 1.

[2] Includes work stoppages involving either 1 union or more affiliated with the AFL-CIO and 1 unaffiliated union or more, or 2 unaffiliated unions or more.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Footnotes to table 6.

[1] See footnote 1, table 1.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

[3] Includes disputes between unions of different affiliations, such as those of AFL-CIO affiliates and independent organizations.

[4] Includes disputes between unions, usually of the same affiliation or two locals of the same union, over representation of workers.

[5] Includes disputes within a union over the administration of union affairs or regulations.

NOTE: Dash (-) denotes zero. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 9. Work stoppages by State and metropolitan area, 1974[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)
	NUMBER	WORKERS INVOLVED	
ALL STATES	6,074	2,777.7	47,990.9
ALABAMA	106	34.6	856.2
BIRMINGHAM	30	5.2	275.0
FLORENCE	6	.6	5.0
MOBILE	13	2.6	35.6
ALASKA	24	9.2	61.9
ANCHORAGE	16	4.6	30.7
ARIZONA	28	25.0	558.8
PHOENIX	15	4.6	41.3
TUCSON	6	.7	5.0
ARKANSAS	53	17.6	229.5
FORT SMITH, AR-OK	9	.8	6.5
ARKANSAS PORTION	9	.8	6.5
LITTLE ROCK-NORTH LITTLE ROCK	14	4.4	43.3
CALIFORNIA	462	340.1	6,544.2
ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE	27	23.1	574.0
FRESNO	11	3.1	37.6
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH	157	124.8	2,818.0
MARIN COUNTY	10	2.4	32.4
MODESTO	8	2.2	40.5
OAKLAND-EAST BAY	90	34.2	475.7
OXNARD-SIMI VALLEY-VENTURA	11	4.9	93.5
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO-ONTARIO	31	12.6	288.9
SACRAMENTO	19	6.4	86.5
SALINAS-SEASIDE-MONTEREY	10	1.4	15.1
SAN DIEGO	27	23.9	555.0
SAN FRANCISCO	35	33.2	293.9
SAN JOSE	32	11.9	162.6
SAN MATEO COUNTY	25	8.0	222.3
SANTA BARBARA-SANTA MARIA-LOMPOC	8	2.5	61.5
SANTA CRUZ	7	1.2	15.5
SANTA ROSA	9	1.6	24.6
STOCKTON	22	3.8	68.1
VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA	13	2.8	66.3
COLORADO	40	10.5	134.5
DENVER-BOULDER	25	7.0	91.8
PUEBLO	5	.6	4.9
CONNECTICUT	65	11.1	242.8
BRIDGEPORT	14	1.8	40.0
HARTFORD	13	1.4	25.3
NEW HAVEN-WEST HAVEN	23	4.0	96.3
WATERBURY	7	.8	16.6
DELAWARE	25	14.8	79.1
WILMINGTON, DE-MD-NJ	26	14.7	73.3
DELAWARE PORTION	22	13.8	71.5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	30	10.6	93.1
WASHINGTON, DC-MD-VA	46	25.1	189.8
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PORTION	30	10.6	93.1
MARYLAND PORTION	16	8.3	55.6
VIRGINIA PORTION	11	6.2	41.2
FLORIDA	77	45.9	1,250.1
FORT LAUDERDALE-HOLLYWOOD	6	1.1	50.7
JACKSONVILLE	16	6.6	141.2
MIAMI	18	9.3	465.7
TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG	15	10.5	230.1
GEORGIA	52	16.2	166.2
ATLANTA	26	10.8	84.4
AUGUSTA, GA-SC	9	1.9	40.8
GEORGIA PORTION	6	.3	1.5
HAWAII	24	17.9	462.7
HONOLULU	20	8.0	200.3
IDAHO	21	11.6	343.9
ILLINOIS	416	211.6	3,792.9
BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL	5	.5	17.3
CHAMPAIGN-URBANA-RANTOUL	5	.3	6.4
CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN INDIANA STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREA	168	66.9	1,337.7
CHICAGO[2]	152	62.5	1,217.9
DECATUR	11	3.7	71.2
PEORIA	17	9.9	111.6
ROCKFORD	15	13.7	311.5
SPRINGFIELD	11	5.4	76.6
INDIANA	206	92.3	1,937.3
ANDERSON	8	17.7	77.1
EVANSVILLE, IN-KY	10	10.0	663.5
INDIANA PORTION	10	10.0	663.5
FORT WAYNE	25	3.6	34.9
GARY-HAMMOND-EAST CHICAGO[2]	16	4.4	119.8
INDIANAPOLIS	29	14.3	271.1
MUNCIE	6	6.6	47.7
SOUTH BEND	15	2.3	26.0
TERRE HAUTE	10	2.2	36.3
IOWA	105	32.4	571.7
CEDAR RAPIDS	10	2.0	30.3
DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE, IA-IL	12	6.1	37.5
ILLINOIS PORTION	11	4.4	28.9
DES MOINES	24	7.7	223.7
DUBUQUE	9	5.8	19.3
SIOUX CITY, IA-NE	8	2.9	115.5
IOWA PORTION	8	2.9	86.0
WATERLOO-CEDAR FALLS	11	.6	6.7
KANSAS	48	5.7	107.3
TOPEKA	7	.3	2.3
WICHITA	7	.7	8.7
KENTUCKY	207	95.7	1,059.1
LEXINGTON-FAYETTE	8	2.6	93.0
LOUISVILLE, KY-IN	43	37.1	282.0
KENTUCKY PORTION	36	35.2	222.1
INDIANA PORTION	7	2.0	59.9
LOUISIANA	69	45.4	773.2
BATON ROUGE	13	6.3	63.2
LAKE CHARLES	7	3.2	49.9
MONROE	5	.4	4.9
NEW ORLEANS	31	14.7	279.3
SHREVEPORT	6	5.0	106.0
MAINE	10	2.3	24.0
MARYLAND	69	36.3	487.2
BALTIMORE	42	23.2	360.2
MASSACHUSETTS	160	65.9	1,128.1
BOSTON	68	25.5	500.5
BROCKTON	6	.7	13.5
FALL RIVER, MA-RI	8	1.5	15.7
MASSACHUSETTS PORTION	8	1.5	15.7
LAWRENCE-HAVERHILL, MA-NH	9	1.4	25.1
MASSACHUSETTS PORTION	7	1.2	16.4
LOWELL, MA-NH	5	1.2	11.7
MASSACHUSETTS PORTION	5	1.2	11.7
NEW BEDFORD	7	3.5	33.6
SPRINGFIELD-CHICOPEE-HOLYOKE, MA-CT	20	3.7	71.5
MASSACHUSETTS PORTION	20	3.7	71.5
WORCESTER	27	3.7	114.8
MICHIGAN	346	121.7	3,130.8
ANN ARBOR	10	5.0	64.2
BATTLE CREEK	7	2.9	30.4
BAY CITY	7	2.7	46.2
DETROIT	155	47.5	916.3
FLINT	9	1.8	27.1
GRAND RAPIDS	30	4.5	93.1
JACKSON	7	2.2	108.8
KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE	12	2.1	34.8
LANSING-EAST LANSING	21	13.4	440.9
MUSKEGON-MUSKEGON HEIGHTS	15	4.1	49.8
SAGINAW	14	1.6	23.3
MINNESOTA	87	19.9	401.1
DULUTH-SUPERIOR, MN-WI	10	.7	9.0
WISCONSIN PORTION	7	.5	5.5
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MN-WI	67	10.5	288.3
MINNESOTA PORTION	66	10.2	287.8
MISSISSIPPI	27	25.8	517.3
BILOXI-GULFPORT	5	1.0	15.5
MISSOURI	179	88.5	2,439.9
KANSAS CITY, MO-KS	63	31.7	678.4
MISSOURI PORTION	52	29.0	647.8
KANSAS PORTION	13	2.7	30.6
SPRINGFIELD	13	5.9	207.0
ST. JOSEPH	9	1.4	39.1
ST. LOUIS, MO-IL	99	49.4	1,457.2
MISSOURI PORTION	76	45.5	1,379.4
ILLINOIS PORTION	24	3.9	77.8
MONTANA	23	13.1	343.7
BILLINGS	5	3.2	77.9
GREAT FALLS	5	1.2	34.5
NEBRASKA	21	11.7	343.4
OMAHA, NE-IA	17	12.0	305.6
NEBRASKA PORTION	16	11.3	300.4
NEVADA	33	10.2	215.9
LAS VEGAS	16	3.4	56.8
RENO	11	3.4	89.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	1.6	27.7
MANCHESTER	7	.6	12.4
NEW JERSEY	226	62.5	846.7
ATLANTIC CITY	12	3.9	56.4
JERSEY CITY[3]	25	13.2	229.3
LONG BRANCH-ASBURY PARK	8	1.6	29.2
NEW BRUNSWICK-PERTH AMBOY-SAYREVILLE[3]	28	4.5	47.2
NEWARK[3]	61	9.4	185.4
PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC[3]	34	7.8	93.8
TRENTON	15	1.4	15.6
VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON	7	1.7	16.3
NEW MEXICO	27	5.8	96.1
ALBUQUERQUE	12	1.8	25.3
NEW YORK	377	132.1	1,664.7
ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY	39	10.3	40.5
BINGHAMTON, NY-PA	9	4.6	52.1
NEW YORK PORTION	8	4.1	47.7
BUFFALO	48	13.3	161.1
ELMIRA	7	.4	7.2
KINGSTON-NEWBURGH	8	.8	19.4
NASSAU-SUFFOLK COUNTIES	54	11.8	216.3
NEW YORK CITY[3]	131	54.9	715.1
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREA	250	89.8	1,270.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Work stoppages by State and metropolitan area, 1974[1]—Continued

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR		DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)
	NUMBER	WORKERS INVOLVED	
NEW YORK—Continued			
POUGHKEEPSIE	6	.4	3.7
ROCKLAND COUNTY	7	1.3	24.3
ROCHESTER	24	8.1	94.2
SYRACUSE	25	7.4	75.3
UTICA-ROME	16	2.3	34.9
WESTCHESTER COUNTY	18	4.3	94.7
NORTH CAROLINA	51	18.1	542.4
CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA	22	4.8	104.8
GREENSBORO-WINSTON-SALEM-HIGH POINT	8	1.9	148.0
RALEIGH-DURHAM	10	1.2	70.9
NORTH DAKOTA	7	.8	4.7
OHIO	560	205.4	3,335.1
AKRON	35	8.8	151.0
CANTON	26	7.5	80.5
CINCINNATI, OH-KY-IN	79	26.4	281.2
OHIO PORTION	67	24.6	254.3
KENTUCKY PORTION	14	1.8	26.9
CLEVELAND	102	28.9	586.3
COLUMBUS	31	14.0	385.8
DAYTON	31	7.0	198.3
HAMILTON-MIDDLETOWN	11	1.4	24.8
LIMA	6	5.8	37.5
LORAIN-ELYRIA	14	4.1	114.9
MANSFIELD	6	2.7	45.7
SPRINGFIELD	6	1.9	90.9
STEUBENVILLE-WEIRTON, OH-WV	17	3.8	56.2
OHIO PORTION	6	.3	8.4
WEST VIRGINIA PORTION	13	3.5	47.8
TOLEDO, OH-MI	26	6.9	187.3
OHIO PORTION	23	6.6	185.9
YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN	42	17.3	355.9
OKLAHOMA	47	14.8	380.5
OKLAHOMA CITY	15	6.7	144.9
TULSA	21	3.2	92.7
OREGON	72	25.9	430.5
EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD	6	1.3	37.0
PORTLAND, OR-WA	49	16.8	330.2
OREGON PORTION	43	14.8	299.5
WASHINGTON PORTION	9	2.0	30.7
SALEM	9	1.2	18.9
PENNSYLVANIA	721	293.2	3,944.7
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON, PA-NJ	56	19.8	303.3
PENNSYLVANIA PORTION	51	18.5	287.8
NEW JERSEY PORTION	5	1.3	15.5
ALTOONA	7	.7	4.1
ERIE	25	7.2	154.4
HARRISBURG	15	1.6	45.2
JOHNSTOWN	12	1.5	43.1
LANCASTER	9	3.2	53.2
NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA	22	3.9	45.5
PHILADELPHIA, PA-NJ	200	109.9	1,052.4
PENNSYLVANIA PORTION	159	105.2	990.8
NEW JERSEY PORTION	45	4.7	61.6
PITTSBURGH	163	35.5	896.6
READING	33	8.5	88.0
WILKES-BARRE	11	6.9	100.4
WILLIAMSPORT	8	2.2	63.4
PENNSYLVANIA--Continued			
YORK	22	4.2	66.8
RHODE ISLAND	32	6.1	112.7
PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, RI-MA	31	5.6	108.6
RHODE ISLAND PORTION	25	5.1	102.2
MASSACHUSETTS PORTION	6	.5	6.4
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	4.7	160.6
COLUMBIA	5	.3	4.8
SOUTH DAKOTA	13	4.3	79.3
SIOUX FALLS	6	2.7	8.3
TENNESSEE	112	41.9	918.0
CHATTANOOGA, TN-GA	18	2.1	46.0
TENNESSEE PORTION	18	2.1	46.0
NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON	16	6.5	240.3
KNOXVILLE	15	6.2	55.9
MEMPHIS, TN-MS-AR	35	13.5	345.1
TENNESSEE PORTION	32	13.1	342.8
TEXAS	136	44.9	1,003.6
AUSTIN	5	.3	1.8
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE	28	6.2	40.6
DALLAS-FORT WORTH	28	8.3	81.8
EL PASO	8	2.6	213.6
HOUSTON	41	11.9	233.8
LUBBOCK	5	.5	20.5
SAN ANTONIO	11	4.9	85.0
UTAH	31	17.7	161.5
SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN	20	4.8	69.9
VERMONT	5	.4	2.8
VIRGINIA	204	88.3	1,055.8
NEWPORT NEWS-HAMPTON	5	.5	5.6
NORFOLK-VIRGINIA BEACH-PORTSMOUTH, VA-NC	12	3.5	37.8
VIRGINIA PORTION	12	3.5	37.8
RICHMOND	12	4.3	109.3
ROANOKE	5	1.3	8.0
WASHINGTON	150	105.1	2,113.5
RICHLAND-KENNEWICK	9	1.5	34.8
SEATTLE-EVERETT	66	29.2	452.0
SPOKANE	16	2.2	61.1
TACOMA	16	9.8	111.1
WEST VIRGINIA	563	197.4	1,598.1
CHARLESTON	10	1.5	26.4
HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND, WV-KY-OH	17	2.3	38.2
WEST VIRGINIA PORTION	11	1.1	13.8
KENTUCKY PORTION	6	.7	22.6
PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA, WV-OH	9	1.6	36.8
WEST VIRGINIA PORTION	6	1.3	30.3
WHEELING, WV-OH	10	1.4	42.9
WEST VIRGINIA PORTION	6	1.0	24.9
OHIO PORTION	5	.4	18.0
WISCONSIN	117	60.6	1,195.5
APPLETON-OSHKOSH	10	2.7	95.5
GREEN BAY	5	.2	3.0
KENOSHA	10	11.9	183.1
MADISON	5	.7	13.3
MILWAUKEE	37	28.3	589.0
RACINE	13	7.5	77.6
WYOMING	9	2.7	20.5

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[1] Includes data for each metropolitan area in which 5 stoppages or more began in 1974. Some metropolitan areas include counties in more than 1 State; hence, an area may equal or exceed the total for the State in which the major city is located. Stoppages in the logging and mining industries are excluded. Stoppages occurring in more than 1 metropolitan area are counted separately in each area affected; the workers involved and days idle are allocated to the respective areas.

[2] Included in the Chicago, Ill.—Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area.

[3] Included in the New York—Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 10. Work stoppages by region and State, 1974[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

REGION AND STATE	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR			DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
	NUMBER	MEAN DURATION (DAYS)[2]	WORKERS INVOLVED	NUMBER	PERCENT OF ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WORKING TIME[3]
UNITED STATES	6,074	23.3	2,777.7	47,990.9	.24
REGION I	270	22.4	87.4	1,538.1	.13
CONNECTICUT	65	27.0	11.1	242.8	.08
MAINE	10	15.4	2.3	24.0	.03
MASSACHUSETTS	160	22.9	65.9	1,128.1	.19
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	24.3	1.6	27.7	.04
RHODE ISLAND	32	9.9	6.1	112.7	.12
VERMONT	5	10.9	.4	2.8	.01
REGION II	590	17.4	194.7	2,511.4	.10
NEW JERSEY	226	17.9	62.5	846.7	.12
NEW YORK	377	17.1	132.1	1,664.7	.09
REGION III	1,561	15.1	640.6	7,257.9	.31
DELAWARE	25	7.3	14.8	79.1	.13
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	30	12.1	10.6	93.1	.05
MARYLAND	69	19.2	36.3	487.2	.14
PENNSYLVANIA	721	17.9	293.2	3,944.7	.35
VIRGINIA	204	15.6	88.3	1,055.8	.23
WEST VIRGINIA	563	11.0	197.4	1,598.1	1.11
REGION IV	614	25.3	282.9	5,470.0	.18
ALABAMA	106	27.4	34.6	856.2	.29
FLORIDA	77	35.5	45.9	1,250.1	.17
GEORGIA	52	14.1	16.2	166.2	.04
KENTUCKY	207	14.0	95.7	1,059.1	.39
MISSISSIPPI	27	29.2	25.8	517.3	.30
NORTH CAROLINA	51	39.0	18.1	542.4	.11
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	47.1	4.7	160.6	.06
TENNESSEE	112	31.7	41.9	918.0	.23
REGION V	1,687	26.7	711.5	13,792.6	.32
ILLINOIS	416	25.1	211.6	3,792.9	.34
INDIANA	206	29.2	92.3	1,937.3	.38
MICHIGAN	346	35.8	121.7	3,130.8	.38
MINNESOTA	87	28.3	19.9	401.1	.11
OHIO	560	22.1	205.4	3,335.1	.32
WISCONSIN	117	25.5	60.6	1,195.5	.28
REGION VI	308	23.2	128.5	2,482.9	.13
ARKANSAS	53	15.8	17.6	229.5	.14
LOUISIANA	69	23.4	45.4	773.2	.26
NEW MEXICO	27	23.5	5.8	96.1	.11
OKLAHOMA	47	35.4	14.8	380.5	.17
TEXAS	136	21.7	44.9	1,003.6	.09
REGION VII	337	33.4	138.3	3,462.4	.33
IOWA	105	23.4	32.4	571.7	.23
KANSAS	48	24.9	5.7	107.3	.05
MISSOURI	179	37.1	88.5	2,439.9	.54
NEBRASKA	21	37.0	11.7	343.4	.25
REGION VIII	115	21.2	49.0	744.4	.14
COLORADO	40	18.0	10.5	134.5	.06
MONTANA	23	36.6	13.1	343.7	.58
NORTH DAKOTA	7	7.8	.8	4.7	.01
SOUTH DAKOTA	13	25.2	4.3	79.3	.15
UTAH	31	12.8	17.7	161.5	.15
WYOMING	9	11.5	2.7	20.5	.06
REGION IX	537	27.6	393.1	7,781.5	.34
ARIZONA	28	30.9	25.0	558.8	.30
CALIFORNIA	462	26.8	340.1	6,544.2	.33
HAWAII	24	37.0	17.9	462.7	.55
NEVADA	33	30.0	10.2	215.9	.33
REGION X	249	27.1	151.8	2,949.8	.49
ALASKA	24	10.2	9.2	61.9	.20
IDAHO	21	42.3	11.6	343.9	.52
OREGON	72	22.3	25.9	430.5	.20
WASHINGTON	150	28.1	105.1	2,113.5	.70

[1] Stoppages extending across State lines are counted separately in each State affected; workers involved and days idle are allocated among the States.

[2] Weighted by multiplying the duration of each stoppage by the workers involved.

[3] Excludes private household workers.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 11. Work stoppages by contract status and major issue, 1974[1]

(Workers and days idle in thousands)

CONTRACT STATUS AND MAJOR ISSUE	STOPPAGES BEGINNING IN YEAR				DAYS IDLE DURING YEAR (ALL STOPPAGES)	
			WORKERS INVOLVED			
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL STOPPAGES	6,074	100.0	2,777.7	100.0	47,990.9	100.0
NEGOTIATION OF FIRST AGREEMENT	585	9.6	101.8	3.7	2,726.4	5.7
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	294	4.8	61.0	2.2	1,073.9	2.2
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	5	.1	.3	(2)	3.9	(2)
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	8	.1	1.4	.1	38.3	.1
HOURS OF WORK	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	4	.1	.2	(2)	4.8	(2)
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	240	4.0	24.7	.9	1,381.0	2.9
JOB SECURITY	20	.3	1.4	.1	53.5	.1
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	10	.2	4.7	.2	149.5	.3
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	1	(2)	.1	(2)	8.6	(2)
INTERUNION AND INTRAUNION MATTERS	2	(2)	8.0	.3	8.9	(2)
NOT REPORTED	1	(2)	(3)	(2)	4.0	(2)
RENEGOTIATION OF AGREEMENT (EXPIRATION OR REOPENING)	3,593	59.2	2,072.7	74.6	42,688.4	89.0
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	3,194	52.6	1,818.2	65.5	37,247.8	77.6
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	56	.9	34.3	1.2	1,081.4	2.3
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	28	.5	8.9	.3	167.3	.3
HOURS OF WORK	5	.1	7.0	.3	372.0	.8
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	85	1.4	79.2	2.9	793.4	1.7
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	62	1.0	16.7	.6	412.6	.9
JOB SECURITY	98	1.6	58.4	2.1	1,397.0	2.9
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	53	.9	36.1	1.3	1,030.9	2.1
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	7	.1	3.9	.1	174.5	.4
INTERUNION AND INTRAUNION MATTERS	2	(2)	10.0	.4	10.0	(2)
NOT REPORTED	3	(2)	.1	(2)	1.4	(2)
DURING TERM OF AGREEMENT (NEGOTIATION OF NEW AGREEMENT NOT INVOLVED)	1,618	26.6	528.9	19.0	1,848.9	3.9
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	30	.5	23.9	.9	74.7	.2
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	5	.1	2.9	.1	17.8	(2)
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	105	1.7	55.1	2.0	237.3	.5
HOURS OF WORK	1	(2)	1.1	(2)	71.7	.1
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	6	.1	4.9	.2	13.1	(1)
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	32	.5	4.3	.2	39.4	.1
JOB SECURITY	124	2.0	39.1	1.4	85.6	.2
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	1,015	16.7	323.4	11.6	1,097.8	2.3
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	81	1.3	21.2	.8	69.0	.1
INTERUNION AND INTRAUNION MATTERS	219	3.6	53.0	1.9	142.5	.3
NOT REPORTED	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO CONTRACT OR OTHER CONTRACT STATUS	118	1.9	48.6	1.8	293.2	.6
GENERAL WAGE CHANGES	51	.8	32.3	1.2	200.8	.4
SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS	1	(2)	.1	(2)	.8	(2)
WAGE ADJUSTMENTS	7	.1	.7	(2)	2.3	(2)
HOURS OF WORK	1	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	(2)
OTHER CONTRACTUAL MATTERS	1	(2)	.1	(2)	1.1	(2)
UNION ORGANIZATION AND SECURITY	8	.1	.4	(2)	3.3	(2)
JOB SECURITY	2	(2)	.2	(2)	.9	(2)
PLANT ADMINISTRATION	31	.5	9.9	.4	53.8	.1
OTHER WORKING CONDITIONS	1	(2)	1.9	.1	3.7	(2)
INTERUNION AND INTRAUNION MATTERS	14	.2	3.0	.1	26.4	.1
NOT REPORTED	1	(2)	(3)	(2)	.1	(2)
NO INFORMATION	160	2.6	25.6	.9	433.9	.9

[1] See footnote 1, table 1.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.
[3] Fewer than 50 workers.

NOTE: Dash (-) denotes zero. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Data are based on all work stoppages involving six workers or more and lasting at least a full day or shift. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers idled for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are idled as a result of material or service shortages.

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Friday, January 24, 1974

WORK STOPPAGES 1974

Idleness resulting from work stoppages in 1974 was 0.24 percent of total working time (2.4 days per thousand), well above the levels recorded in 1972 and 1973 but lower than those in 1970 and 1971, according to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (table 1).

The year began with the same first quarter idleness in 1974 as in 1973 when the level was the lowest recorded since 1966. In anticipation of, and with the removal of wage-price controls on May 1, unions demanded substantial wage increases in an effort to catch up with the accelerated rise in consumer prices. For these reasons, and because 1974 was a heavy collective bargaining year, all measures of work stoppage activity rose in the second quarter and continued at high levels throughout most of the year. About one-third of the overall increase in idleness in 1974 was directly attributable to strikes involving 10,000 workers or more.

Over 60 percent of the stoppages that began in the first 6 months of 1974, compared with 48 percent in all of 1973, resulted from the inability of union and employer negotiators to agree on the size of general wage increases (table 4).

An estimated 5,900 strikes started in 1974, over 500 more than a year earlier and the highest number of stoppages ever recorded. Some 2.7 million workers participated in these disputes, an increase of one-half million from 1973 and 1 million from 1972. About 1.6 million fewer workers struck in 1974 than in 1970 and 1971.

Idleness in 1974 reached a 4-year high of 48 million workdays, over 70 percent greater than the previous year. This increase was distributed across the economy. Nearly 7 million days of the increase were attributable to stoppages of 10,000 workers or more.

- On the average, strikes were larger in 1974 than in 1973. The average 1974 strike involved 458 workers, compared with 421 the year before.
- Walkouts in 1974 continued for an average of about 5½ more days than in 1973, as measured by days idle per worker involved. The average length of strikes in 1974 was 17.8 days compared with 12.4 in 1973. Except for 1970, when the average duration of a strike was 20 days, 1974's level was higher than any previous year since 1968.
- The 28 major stoppages in 1974 (those involving 10,000 workers or more) accounted for 26 percent of the days away from the job and 30 percent of workers withholding their services, compared with 21 and 30 percent respectively for the preceeding year (table 2).
- In 1974 four strikes each accounted for one million days of idleness or more. In 1973 there were no stoppages of this magnitude. Two of these 1974 stoppages were in the construction industry, one was against Western Electric Company, and the other was a nationwide strike in the bituminous coal industry which idled 120,000 workers.
- Eleven of the 28 major stoppages were in the construction industry. Together they accounted for 7.0 million days of idleness, more than one-half the total for major strikes. In 1973, five construction stoppages caused 1.2 million days not on the job, 21 percent of the idleness in major strikes. Although five public school strikes of 10,000 workers or more occurred in 1973, none was recorded this year.

Characteristics of Work Stoppages, 1973 and First 6 months of 1974

Strikes in the first half of 1974 were distributed throughout the economy in somewhat the same proportion as in all of 1973 (table 3). Some of the variation may be due to the timing of contract terminations. An almost equal distribution of stoppages in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries occurred in the first 6 months of 1974. In the preceding year, more of the stoppages were in nonmanufacturing.

The heavy emphasis by union negotiators on substantial wage increases after the termination of wage-price controls is reflected in the major issues that caused strikes in the first half of 1974. Almost 62 percent of the strikes that began in that period were concerned with general wage increases (table 4). In 1973, while controls were in effect, this issue was the major cause of 48 percent of all stoppages.

Information on the characteristics of work stoppages for the first 6 months of the year are available for the first time with this release. Previously, this information was available only for a full year at a considerably later date. These figures, however, are preliminary because some individual cases have been estimated. Since contract terminations for various industries tend to be concentrated in certain months, distributions for only 6 months may not reflect the pattern for the full year.

Man-days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated man-days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages in the United States, 1946-74

Period	Stoppages beginning in year		Days idle during year (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working days
1946	4,985	4,600	116,000	1.04
1947	3,693	2,170	34,600	.30
1948	3,419	1,960	34,100	.28
1949	3,606	3,030	50,500	.44
1950	4,843	2,410	38,800	.33
1951	4,737	2,220	22,900	.18
1952	5,117	3,540	59,100	.48
1953	5,091	2,400	28,300	.22
1954	3,468	1,530	22,600	.18
1955	4,320	2,650	28,200	.22
1956	3,825	1,900	33,100	.24
1957	3,673	1,390	16,500	.12
1958	3,694	2,060	23,900	.18
1959	3,708	1,880	69,000	.50
1960	3,333	1,320	19,100	.14
1961	3,367	1,450	16,300	.11
1962	3,614	1,230	18,600	.13
1963	3,362	941	16,100	.11
1964	3,655	1,640	22,900	.15
1965	3,963	1,550	23,300	.15
1966	4,405	1,960	25,400	.15
1967	4,595	2,870	42,100	.25
1968	5,045	2,649	49,018	.28
1969	5,700	2,481	42,869	.24
1970	5,716	3,305	66,414	.37
1971	5,138	3,280	47,589	.26
1972	5,010	1,714	27,066	.15
1973	5,353	2,251	27,948	.14
1974 1/	5,900	2,700	48,000	.24

1/ Preliminary estimates.

Table 2. Work stoppages involving 10,000 workers or more, 1974 1/

Company	Location	Union(s)	Beginning date	Ending date	Workers involved	Days idle
Food Employers Council, Inc. Super Mkt, Chain Stores	Southern Calif.	MCBW, IAM, IUOE, & IBT-IND	12-3-73	1-5-74	17,700	53,100
Food Employers Labor Relations Council	Philadelphia Met area, Pa., N.J. & Del.	IBT-Ind	1-8	1-11	10,000	40,000
City and County of San Francisco	San Francisco, Calif.	SEIU	3-7	3-14	10,700	64,200
General Electric Co.	Louisville, Ky.	IUE	4-19	4-26	14,200	2/ 49,200
Construction Industry	Eastern Pa.	CJA, OPCM, & LIUNA	5-1	5-7	20,700	103,500
Pacific Maritime Assoc.	Calif., Ore. & Wash.	ILWU-Ind.	5-1	5-1	12,000	12,000
Construction Industry	Intrastate-Fla.	PPF,CJA & LIUNA	5-1	5-30	15,000	315,000
Construction Industry	St. Louis & Vic., Mo.	Building Trades	5-1	6-13	20,000	620,000
Contruction Industry	Interstate	BBF	5-10	5-20	20,000	140,000
Clothing Mfrs. Assocs. of America	Nationwide	ACWA	6-1	6-11	90,000	630,000
Construction Industry	Intrastate-Ill.	IBT-Ind.	6-3	7-16	30,000	2/ 814,000
Construction Industry	Northern Calif.	CJA	6-17	7-18	25,000	2/ 488,000
Construction Industry	San Diego,Calif.	CJA, OPCM & LIUNA	6-17	7-31	17,000	2/ 464,000
Construction Industry	Ore., Wash. & No. Idaho	BSOIW, IUOE LIUNA,OPCM, & IBT-Ind.	6-24	8-21	45,000	2/1,281,000
Construction Industry	Northern Calif.	LIUNA	6-27	7-3	25,000	125,000
Construction Industry	Southern Calif.	CJA, OPCM LIUNA,& PPF	7-1	8-5	100,000	2.500,000
Contruction Industry	Ala.,Fla., & Miss.	Building Trades	7-1	7-12	12,000	108,000
5 Copper Cos.	Nationwide	USA and 25 other unions	7-14	8-23	24,500	2/ 446,000
Norfolk Western Railway Co.	Interstate	IBEW	7-30	7-30	10,000	10,000
Western Electric Co.	Interstate	IBEW	8-5	9-6	65,100	2/1,215,400
Iron Mining Cos.	Mich.&Minn.	USA	8-1	8-16	10,000	2/ 79,100
Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	New York City & No. N.J.	MCBW	B-12	8-17	18,000	90,000
Retail Food Chain Stores	Washington Met. area-D.C.,Md., & Va.	RCIA	9-5	9-13	12,600	75,900
American Motors Corp.	Kenosha & Milwaukee,Wisc.	UAW-Ind.	9-16	10-6	10,900	163,500
Bituminous Coal Industry	Nationwide	UMW-Ind.	11-12	12-5	120,000	2,040,000
Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc.	Nationwide	ATU	11-18	11-24	18,000	90,000
Litton Industries, Inc. Ingalls Shipbuilding Div.	Pascagoula, Miss.	IAM	11-18	12-17	14,000	294,000
Association of Bituminous Contractors, Bituminous Coal Industry	Ill., Ind., Ky., Pa., Va., & W.Va.	UMW-Ind.	12-9	12-22	36,000	360,000
Total 3/ 28 stoppages					823,000	12,707,000

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Staggered idleness
3/ Includes number of stoppages and workers involved beginning in the year; days idle in effect during the year.

Table 3- Percentage Distribution of Work Stoppages by Industry Group 1973 and First Six Months, 1974 1/

Industry Group	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days of idleness	
	1973	First 6 months 1974	1973	First 6 months 1974	1973	First 6 months 1974
All industries 2/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	42.6	49.2	42.8	43.4	51.2	47.9
Ordnance and accessories	.1	.2	.2	.1	.8	.5
Food and kindred products	3.5	4.8	3.1	2.7	3.6	2.9
Tobacco manufacturing	--	.1	--	.4	--	.2
Textile mill products	.9	.8	.4	1.0	1.0	2.1
Apparel, etc	.8	1.3	.5	6.1	3.6	2.8
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	1.2	1.7	.7	.8	.9	.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	1.6	.7	.9	1.0	.8
Paper and allied products	1.8	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1.6	1.1	1.0	.7	1.0	.5
Chemicals and allied products	2.5	2.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	4.6
Petroleum refining and related industries	.3	.5	.4	.2	1.9	.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	2.7	2.4	4.5	1.7	6.2	2.2
Leather and leather products	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3
Stone, clay and glass products	3.3	3.3	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.3
Primary metals industries	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.0
Fabricated metal products	5.5	7.4	3.4	3.1	4.4	3.9
Machinery, except electrical	6.0	6.6	7.4	6.3	7.2	6.4
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	5.2
Transportation equipment	3.0	3.6	9.2	6.9	5.1	7.0
Instruments	.7	.5	.6	.3	1.0	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	.8	1.1	.4	.4	.7	.4
Nonmanufacturing	57.4	50.8	57.2	56.6	48.8	52.1
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	.2	.2	1.0	1.1	1.7	.9
Mining	20.2	15.4	13.4	10.0	3.1	3.0
Contract construction	10.1	12.7	16.3	31.7	13.1	34.8
Transportation, communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.1	5.7	8.6	4.4	11.8	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	9.3	8.7	6.0	3.6	7.6	3.0
Finance, insurance & real estate	.4	.2	.2	.1	.3	.1
Services	3.9	3.1	3.0	1.2	2.9	1.4
Government	7.2	4.8	8.7	4.6	8.2	2.2

1/ The number of stoppages and workers relate to disputes that began in the period, days of idleness include all stoppages in effect.

2/ Stoppages in two industry groups or more have been counted in each industry affected; workers involved and days of idleness were allocated to each affected group.

NOTE: Because of rounding, the sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 4 - Percentage Distribution of Work Stoppages by Major Issue
1973 and First Six Months, 1974 1/

Major issue	Work stoppages		Workers involved		Days of idleness	
	1973	First 6 months 1974 2/	1973	First 6 months 1974 2/	1973	First 6 months 1974 2/
All issues	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
General wage changes	48.1	61.9	50.1	70.0	59.8	82.0
Supplemental benefits	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.8	3.8	3.2
Wage adjustments	3.4	2.1	3.7	2.5	1.4	.7
Hours of work	.1	.1	3/	3/	3/	3/
Other contractual matters	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.1
Union organization and security	8.3	5.4	5.2	1.5	12.1	3.4
Job security	4.9	4.6	7.7	4.2	8.7	3.8
Plant administration	22.7	17.2	23.8	13.6	9.9	4.3
Other working conditions	2.7	1.5	1.7	.9	.6	.7
Interunion and intraunion matters	5.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	1.1	.4
Not reported	1.2	.9	.3	.2	.1	.3

1/ The number of stoppages and workers relate to disputes that began in the period, days of idleness include all stoppages in effect.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Less than 0.05 percent

Note: Because of rounding the sums of individual items may not equal total.

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Wednesday, November 27, 1974

WORK STOPPAGES: October 1974

Idleness caused by labor disputes in October was 0.18 percent of total working time (1.8 working days per thousand), the same as September, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Days of idleness attributable to strikes increased about 5 percent from September to October, primarily because of 1 additional workday in October.

For the first 10 months of 1974, idleness as a percent of estimated working time was 2.5 days per thousand, the highest for that period since 1971.

Total Work Stoppages in October

There were 650 strikes in progress in October, 150 fewer than in September (table 1). October's level was the lowest recorded figure since February. Total walkouts one year ago were 27 percent greater.

The number of workers participating in these disputes declined from 284,000 in September to 195,000 in October. There were 297,000 workers involved in strikes in October a year ago.

Strikes during October were smaller than in September and in October 1973--averaging 300, 355, and 336 workers per strike, respectively.

Though smaller, stoppages this month were noticeably longer than in September and October a year ago. The average duration of strikes was an estimated 15 days in October compared with 10 days in September and 8 days last October.

Some 2.9 million days away from the job were recorded in October, nearly 150,000 more than the previous month and about 450,000 more than in October 1973.

Four large stoppages were in progress during October, compared with seven last month (table 2). These involved 16 percent of all workers withholding their services and 11 percent of days not on the job. All four strikes ended in October.

Stoppages Beginning in October

An estimated 350 strikes started in October, 90 fewer than in September and 173 less than in October 1973.

There were 87,000 workers involved in these new disputes compared with 151,000 last month and 194,000 a year ago October.

Man-days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated man-days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work Stoppages, selected periods to October, 1974

Period		Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
						In effect during month or year	
		Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 10 months							
	1967	4,053	4,210	2,524	2,593	36,376	0.26
	1968	4,535	4,704	2,455	2,543	44,895	.30
	1969	5,180	5,349	2,300	2,379	34,681	.23
	1970	5,152	5,331	2,766	2,965	55,427	.36
	1971	4,604	4,835	2,999	3,085	39,446	.26
	1972	4,495	4,711	1,594	1,709	24,698	.16
	1973	4,794	4,955	1,929	1,994	22,787	.14
1/	1974	5,130	5,300	2,300	2,412	41,069	.25
October	1967	449	727	179	459	7,106	.47
	1968	434	741	279	415	3,992	.25
	1969	531	850	337	421	3,168	.19
	1970	448	881	231	754	11,574	.73
	1971	304	553	246	326	5,511	.36
	1972	395	665	173	277	1,342	.09
2/ 1973	January	382	543	151	216	1,660	.10
	February	349	560	151	229	1,335	.09
	March	461	703	144	190	1,344	.08
	April	465	728	162	206	1,832	.11
	May	536	837	184	257	2,709	.16
	June	530	864	308	395	2,903	.18
	July	509	860	208	324	2,996	.19
	August	498	864	158	308	2,571	.14
	September	541	883	269	368	2,954	.20
	October	523	885	194	297	2,484	.15
	November	350	671	230	351	3,026	.18
	December	209	475	91	182	2,135	.14
1/ 1974	January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
	February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08
	March	480	710	163	237	1,973	.12
	April	550	840	211	331	3,542	.21
	May	740	1,060	391	638	6,267	.36
	June	640	1,050	474	790	7,345	.46
	July	730	1,130	364	769	7,881	.46
	August	540	1,070	225	516	5,926	.34
	September	440	800	151	284	2,770	.18
	October	350	650	87	195	2,918	.18

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Revised.

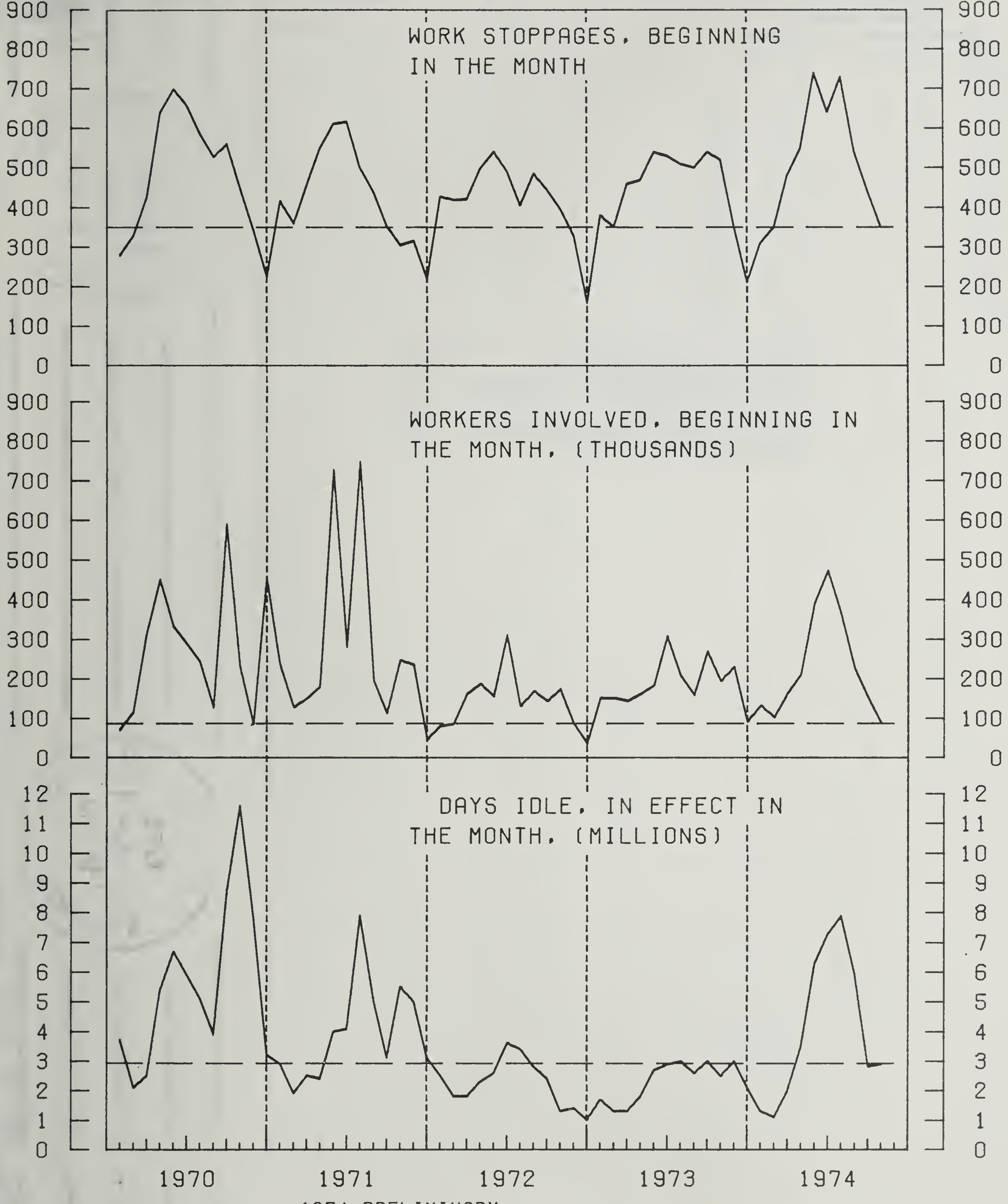
All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, October, 1974

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	October	
				Workers Involved 2/	Days idle 2/
National Airlines Nationwide	IAM	7/15 -	10/31	7,100	149,000
American Motors Corp. Kenosha & Milwaukee, Wisc.	UAW-Ind.	9/16	10/6	10,000	40,000
General Motors Corp. Delco-Remy Div. Andersen, Ind.	UAW-Ind.	9/25	10/1	6,800	6,800
Dyeing & Finishing Plants (150) N. Y., N. J., Pa., Conn., & Mass.	TWUA	10/7	10/30	8,000	128,000
			Total	31,900	323,900

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO except where they are noted as independent.
2/ Preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1970-74



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FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. EST
Wednesday, October 30, 1974

WORK STOPPAGES: First 9 Months and September 1974

Idleness attributable to labor-management disputes was 0.26 percent of total working time (2.6 working days per thousand) for the first 9 months of 1974, as compared with 0.14 (1.4 working days per thousand) for the comparable period in 1973 (table 1), according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. This rise resulted primarily from a nearly three-fold gain in idleness attributable to large strikes (5,000 workers or more) this year. Stoppages in 1974 were larger and of longer duration on the average than in 1973.

In September, however, all measures of strike activity were lower than those in August 1974 or September 1973.

Total Stoppages During the First 9 Months

An estimated 4,950 strikes were in effect during the first 9 months of 1974, 518 more than in the same period of 1973. There were 2.3 million workers involved in these stoppages in 1974, about 500,000 more than in the previous year.

There have been 38 million days of idleness in 1974, the highest total since 1970 when 44 million days away from the job were recorded. Idleness in 1974 was nearly twice as high as the level in 1973. The average duration of stoppages (as measured by idleness per worker involved) this year was 16.4 days, 5 days greater than last year. Strikes were also larger in 1974 than the year before (470 workers per strike in 1974 and 406 in 1973).

Idleness in large disputes represented 31 percent of total days off the job in 1974, compared with 20 percent a year ago.

Stoppages Beginning in the First 9 Months

Some 4,780 walkouts started during the first 9 months of 1974, compared with

4,271 in 1973. Workers participating in these stoppages also rose, by almost 500,000, over that period; however, the 2.2 million workers involved in stoppages in 1974 were well below the levels in 1970 and 1971.

Total Stoppages in September

Days off the job resulting from work stoppages declined considerably from August's 0.34 percent of total working time (3.4 working days per thousand) to 0.18 percent in September (table 1).

There were approximately 270 fewer strikes in effect in September than August. The 800 walkouts this month idled 284,000 workers, 45 percent below the August level. An estimated 368,000 workers participated in disputes last September.

There were approximately 2.8 million days of idleness due to strikes in September, compared with 5.9 million in the prior month. A substantial proportion of this August-to-September reduction was attributable to a decrease of 2.1 million days away from work in large strikes.

Seven large stoppages began in September or were carried over from the previous months (table 2). (One of these strikes, involving Western Electric Co., ended on September 1, a non-working day). These disputes accounted for 15 percent of all workers withholding their services and 13 percent of total idleness. Of these seven walkouts, three continued into October.

Stoppages Beginning in September

About 440 strikes started this month, 100 fewer than in August and in September a year ago. The number of workers involved in these stoppages declined from 225,000 in August to 151,000 in September. Some 269,000 workers walked off their jobs in September 1973.

NOTE: These data exclude a protest against the use of certain school textbooks, which closed a number of coal mines and other establishments in Kanawha County, West Virginia. These closures were not attributable to a labor-management dispute.

Man-days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated man-days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Work-time available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work Stoppages, selected periods to September , 1974

Period		Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
						In effect during month or year	
		Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 9 months							
	1967	3,604	3,761	2,345	2,414	29,270	0.23
	1968	4,101	4,270	2,176	2,264	40,903	.31
	1969	4,649	4,818	1,963	2,042	31,513	.23
	1970	4,704	4,883	2,535	2,734	43,853	.32
	1971	4,300	4,531	2,754	2,839	33,936	.25
	1972	4,130	4,346	1,421	1,536	23,356	.17
	1973	4,271	4,432	1,735	1,800	20,303	.14
1/	1974	4,780	4,950	2,213	2,325	38,151	.26
September	1967	415	681	373	474	6,160	.45
	1968	448	738	170	349	3,081	.22
	1969	554	904	186	275	2,193	.15
	1970	560	971	591	785	8,670	.57
	1971	352	670	111	330	3,230	.21
	1972	444	733	143	260	2,403	.16
1973 2/	January	382	543	151	216	1,660	.10
	February	349	560	151	229	1,335	.09
	March	461	703	144	190	1,344	.08
	April	465	728	162	206	1,832	.11
	May	536	837	184	257	2,709	.16
	June	530	864	308	395	2,903	.18
	July	509	860	208	324	2,996	.19
	August	498	864	158	308	2,571	.14
	September	541	883	269	368	2,954	.20
	October	523	885	194	297	2,484	.15
	November	350	671	230	351	3,026	.18
	December	209	475	91	182	2,135	.14
1/ 1974	January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
	February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08
	March	480	710	163	237	1,973	.12
	April	550	840	211	331	3,542	.21
	May	740	1,060	391	638	6,267	.36
	June	640	1,050	474	790	7,345	.46
	July	730	1,130	364	769	7,881	.46
	August	540	1,070	225	516	5,926	.34
	September	440	800	151	284	2,770	.18

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Revised.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

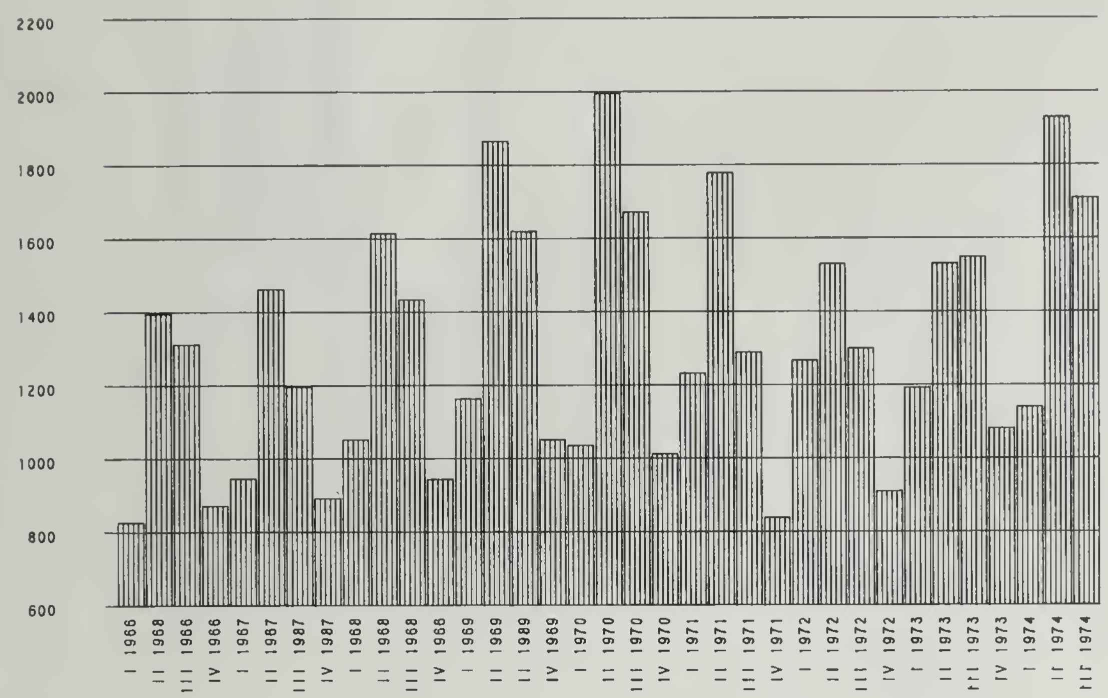
Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, September, 1974

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	September	
				Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Dow Chemical Corp. Midland, Mich.	USA	3/18	9/9	5,500	27,700
National Airlines Nationwide	IAM	7/15	-	7,100	142,000
Western Electric Co. Nationwide	IBEW	8/5	9/1	3/	3/
Retail Food Chain Stores Washington Met. Area D. C., Md., and Va.	RCIA	9/5	9/12	8,000	48,000
American Motors Corp. Kenosha & Milwaukee, Wisc.	UAW-Ind.	9/16	-	10,000	110,000
Braniff International Airlines Interstate	ALPA	9/21	9/22	6,400	12,800
General Motors Corp. Delco-Remy Div. Anderson, Ind.	UAW-Ind.	9/25	-	6,800	27,200
			Total	43,800	367,700

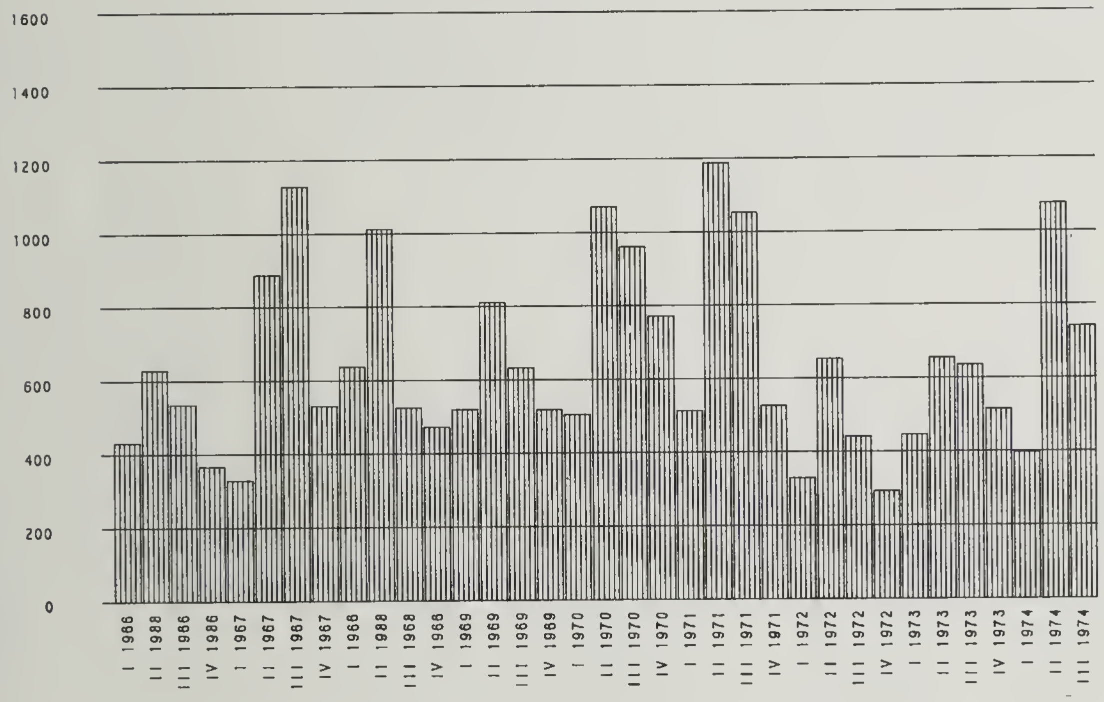
1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO except where they are noted as independent.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Strike ended on 9/1 which was a non-working day.

Work stoppages by quarters, 1966-74

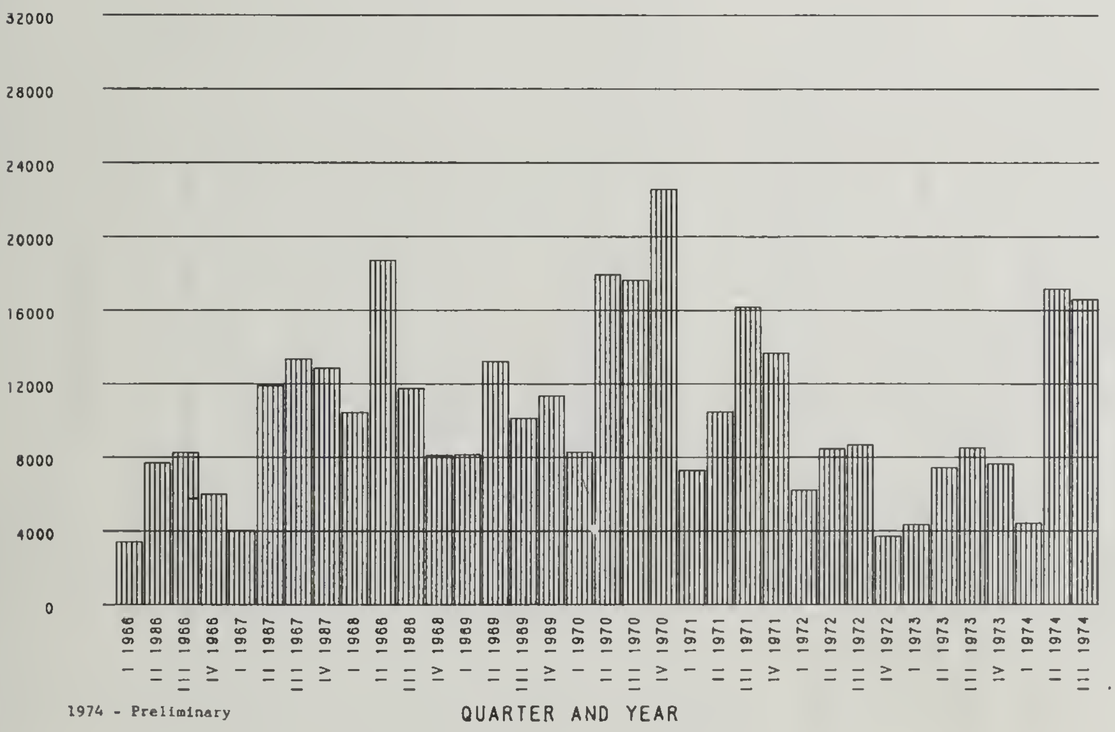
NUMBER OF WORK STOPPAGES



WORKERS INVOLVED (IN THOUSANDS)



DAYS IDLE (IN THOUSANDS)



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FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. (E.D.T.)
Monday, September 30, 1974

WORK STOPPAGES: August 1974

Idleness resulting from labor disputes in August declined to 0.34 percent of estimated available working time (3.4 working days per thousand), from 0.46 percent in July, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. This decline resulted primarily from a reduction in the number of large strikes (those involving 5,000 workers or more) and also reflected a typical seasonal downturn in strike activity. All measures of strike activity declined during the month but were well above August 1973 levels when wage and price controls were in effect (table 1).

For the first 8 months of this year, idleness as a percent of estimated working time was the highest for comparable periods each year since 1970. This resulted principally from the unusually high strike activity which occurred during the April-July period.

Total Stoppages in August

There were 60 fewer strikes in effect in August than in July. The number of workers who participated in the 1,070 disputes dropped by one-third, partly because of a reduction in the number idled by large strikes. Some 516,000 workers participated in strikes in August.

Due to the decrease in worker involvement, strikes on the average were considerably smaller in August than in July--482 workers per strike compared with 680 workers. The average number of workers involved in work stoppages in August of last year was 360.

Labor disputes during the month were of longer average duration--11.5 days per worker compared with 10.2 days in July and 8.2 days in August 1973.

As a consequence of the smaller average size of strikes, days of idleness declined

by 33 percent from July, to 5.9 million days. Over one-half of this decrease resulted from lower idleness due to large strikes.

Eleven large stoppages were in progress during August, compared with 19 last month (table 2). These strikes accounted for 35 percent of all workers involved in strikes and 42 percent of total monthly idleness. Seven of these 11 strikes were settled by the end of the month. In contrast to July, when 10 of the large disputes occurred in the construction industry, only one construction strike was in effect in August.

Stoppages Beginning in August

Approximately 540 stoppages began in August, compared with 730 in July and 500 in August 1973. The number of workers involved in these strikes was smaller than last month, but somewhat larger than a year ago.

The 225,000 workers involved in new strikes represented a decline of 61 percent from July, but a gain of 41 percent from last August.

Man-days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated man-days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Work-time available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work Stoppages, selected periods to August, 1974

Period		Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
						In affect during month or year	
		Beginning in month or year	In affect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In affect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
First 8 months							
	1967	3,189	3,346	1,972	2,041	23,098	0.20
	1968	3,653	3,822	2,006	2,094	37,822	.32
	1969	4,095	4,264	1,777	1,856	29,319	.24
	1970	4,144	4,323	1,944	2,142	35,184	.29
	1971	3,948	4,179	2,643	2,728	30,706	.25
	1972	3,686	3,902	1,278	1,393	20,953	.17
	1973	3,730	3,891	1,467	1,532	17,349	.13
1/	1974	4,340	4,510	2,062	2,174	35,381	.27
August	1967	392	689	91	233	2,860	.18
	1968	466	821	154	360	4,049	.26
	1969	538	915	191	395	3,634	.24
	1970	527	950	127	341	3,852	.26
	1971	438	891	195	502	5,037	.32
	1972	485	790	168	270	2,840	.17
1973	January	380	540	150	220	1,660	.10
	February	350	560	150	230	1,335	.09
	March	460	700	140	190	1,344	.08
	April	470	730	160	210	1,832	.11
	May	540	840	180	260	2,709	.16
	June	530	860	310	400	2,903	.18
	July	510	860	210	320	2,996	.19
	August	500	860	160	310	2,571	.14
	September	540	880	270	370	2,954	.20
	October	520	890	190	300	2,484	.15
	November	350	670	230	350	3,026	.18
	December	210	480	90	180	2,135	.14
1/ 1974	January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
	February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08
	March	480	710	163	237	1,973	.12
	April	550	840	211	331	3,542	.21
	May	740	1,060	391	638	6,267	.36
	June	640	1,050	474	790	7,345	.46
	July	730	1,130	364	769	7,881	.46
	August	540	1,070	225	516	5,926	.34

1/ Preliminary.

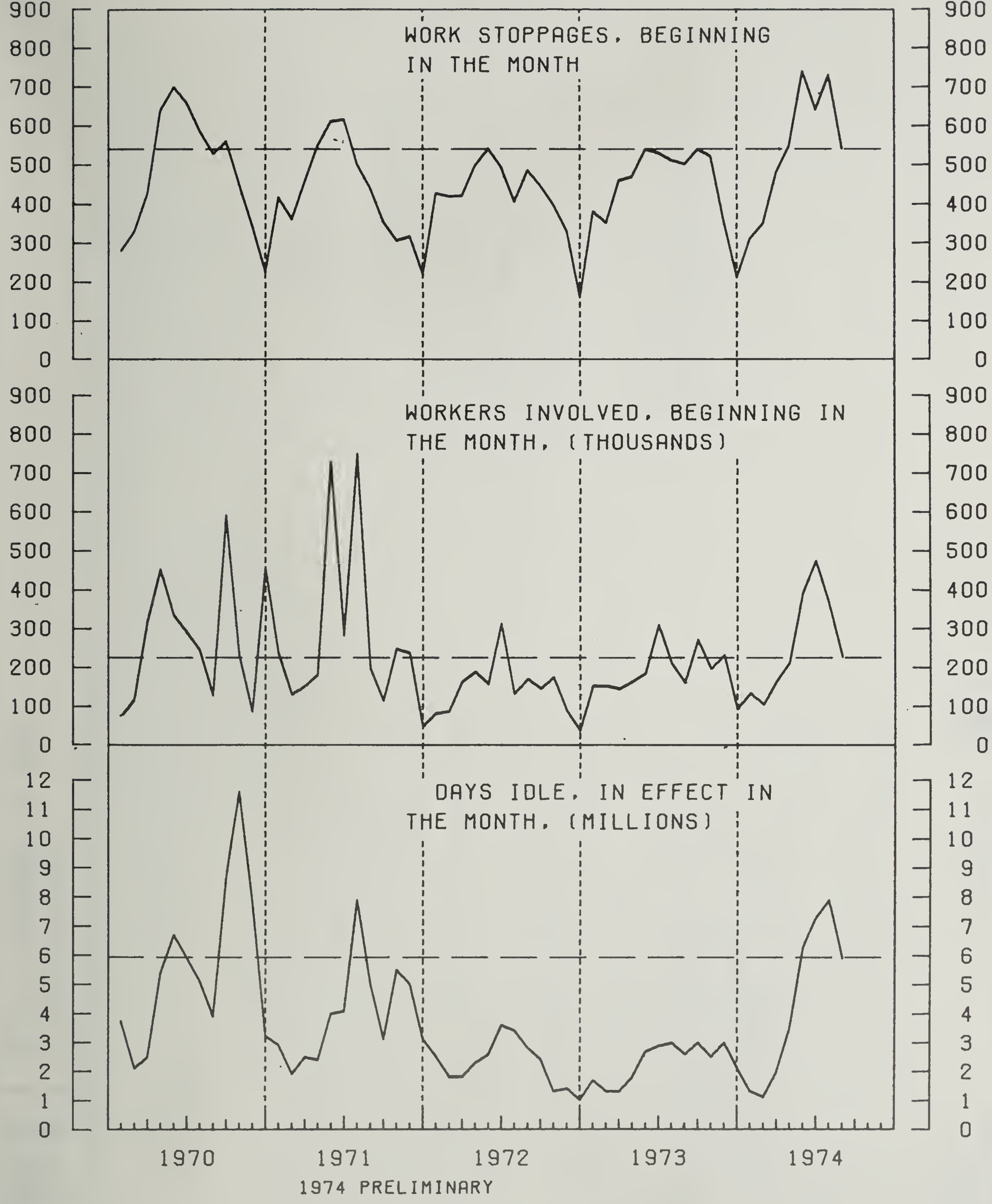
All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary affects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, August 1974.

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	August	
				Workers involved 2/	Days idle 2/
Dow Chemical Corp. Midland, Mich.	USA	3/18	---	5,500	122,000
Pennsylvania Power and Light Company Intrastate, Pa.	Employees Independent Assoc.-Ind.	5/20	8/3	5,000	10,000
Construction Industry Los Angeles, Calif.	CJA & OPCM	7/1	8/11	45,000	315,000
General Motors Corp. Lordstown, Ohio	UAW - Ind.	7/12	8/27	7,800	148,200
Copper Industry Nationwide	USA	7/15	8/16	20,000	240,000
National Airlines Nationwide	IAM	7/15	-	7,100	156,200
General Motors Corp. St. Louis, Mo.	UAW - Ind.	7/15	8/31	5,700	125,000
Iron Mining Industry Mich. and Minn.	USA	8/1	8/16	7,900	95,300
Briggs and Stratton Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, Wisc.	AIW	8/1	-	7,500	165,000
Western Electric Co. Nationwide	IBEW	8/5	-	50,000	1,000,000
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. New York and No. New Jersey	MCBW	8/12	8/19	18,000	108,000
			Total	179,500	2,485,300

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent.
2/ Preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1970-74



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FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. (E.D.T.)
Wednesday, August 28, 1974

WORK STOPPAGES: July 1974

Idleness due to work stoppages in July was 0.46 percent of estimated working time (4.6 working days per thousand), the same as in June, but higher than any July level since 1971, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (table 1). Even though the July percentage was unchanged from June, total days of idleness, at 7.9 million, were more than one-half million higher than last month. This 7 percent increase was more than twice last year's June to July change.

Total Stoppages in July

- Approximately 1,130 strikes began in July or were carried over from previous months, about 80 more stoppages were in effect than in June and 270 more than July 1973.
- Although the number of stoppages increased, there were about 20,000 fewer workers involved this month than last month (table 1). Approximately 769,000 workers were involved in stoppages in July 1974.
- Strikes were smaller during July than in June, but much larger than a year ago. The average number of workers per stoppage this month was 680, down from 752 last month. In July 1973, the average number of workers per stoppage was 372.
- Although smaller, disputes in July 1974 were of slightly longer duration then in June--10.2 days idle per worker involved, compared with 9.3 in June.

- The 19 large (5,000 workers or more) stoppages in effect during July accounted for 30 percent of all workers who withheld their services and 45 percent of all idleness. Of these 19 strikes, 8 remained unsettled at the end of the month. A large proportion of the large strikes in July and earlier this year were in construction. More than half of the large strikes in July were construction stoppages.

Stoppages Beginning in July

- Preliminary reports indicate that there were 730 new stoppages during July--90 more than in June and 220 more than in July 1973.
- An estimated 364,000 workers participated in work stoppages beginning in July--a 23 percent decline from June but 73 percent more than in July 1973.

Man-days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated man-days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Work-time available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work Stoppages, selected periods to July, 1974

Period		Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
						In effect during month or year	
		Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
Annual Totals							
	1967	4,595	-	2,870	-	42,100	0.25
	1968	5,045	-	2,649	-	49,018	.28
	1969	5,700	-	2,481	-	42,869	.24
	1970	5,716	-	3,305	-	66,414	.37
	1971	5,138	-	3,280	-	47,589	.26
	1972	5,010	-	1,714	-	27,066	.15
	1973	5,353	-	2,251	-	27,948	.15
July	1967	389	682	665	865	4,330	.32
	1968	520	880	202	465	4,612	.30
	1969	528	883	255	462	4,311	.27
	1970	585	989	242	467	5,112	.32
	1971	499	938	748	938	7,895	.52
	1972	404	706	130	384	3,437	.23
1973	January	380	540	150	220	1,660	.10
	February	350	560	150	230	1,335	.09
	March	460	700	140	190	1,344	.08
	April	470	730	160	210	1,832	.11
	May	540	840	180	260	2,709	.16
	June	530	860	310	400	2,903	.18
	July	510	860	210	320	2,996	.19
	August	500	860	160	310	2,571	.14
	September	540	880	270	370	2,954	.20
	October	520	890	190	300	2,484	.15
	November	350	670	230	350	3,026	.18
	December	210	480	90	180	2,135	.14
1/ 1974	January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
	February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08
	March	480	710	163	237	1,973	.12
	April	550	840	211	331	3,542	.21
	May	740	1,060	391	638	6,267	.36
	June	640	1,050	474	790	7,345	.46
	July	730	1,130	364	769	7,881	.46

1/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, July 1974.

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	July Workers involved 2/	July Days idle 2/
Dow Chemical Corp. Midland, Mich.	USA	3/18	----	5,500	122,000
Construction Industry Memphis, Tenn.	IUOE & OPCM	5/15	7/17	6,000	72,000
Construction Industry New Orleans, La.	Building Trades Union	5/16	7/7	6,800	27,200
Pennsylvania Power and Light Company Intrastate, Pa.	Employees Independent Assoc.-Ind.	5/20	----	5,000	110,400
Construction Industry Cincinnati & Vic., Ohio	10 AFL-CIO Unions and IBT - Ind.	6/1	----	5,000	110,000
Construction Industry Omaha, Neb.	OPCM	6/3	7/22	5,500	82,500
Construction Industry Intrastate, Ill.	IBT - Ind.	6/3	7/10	14,600	101,900
Construction Industry San Diego, Cal.	CJA, OPCM & LIUNA	6/17	7/31	20,000	360,000
Construction Industry Central and Western Wash.	LIUNA	6/25	7/29	42,000	840,000
Construction Industry San Francisco and Vic.	LIUNA	6/27	7/2	8,000	16,000
Construction Industry Los Angeles, Calif.	CJA & OPCM	7/1	----	45,000	990,000
Construction Industry Mobile, Ala.	Building Trades Unions	7/1	7/10	12,000	84,000
State Correction and Mental Health Insts. Ohio	AFSCME, IBT Ohio CSEA-Ind.	7/6	7/17	5,000	45,000

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, July 1974--continued

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	July Workers involved 2/	July Days idle 2/
J. I. Case Co. Interstate	UAW-Ind.	7/9	7/15	6,000	30,000
General Motors Corp. Lordstown, Ohio	UAW-Ind.	7/12	----	7,800	109,200
National Airlines Nationwide	IAM	7/15	----	7,000	91,000
Copper Industry Nationwide	USA	7/15	----	20,000	260,000
General Motors Corp. St. Louis, Mo.	UAW-Ind.	7/15	----	5,700	74,100
City of Los Angeles Los Angeles, Calif.	IBEW	7/17	7/21	5,000	15,000
			Total	231,900	3,540,300

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent.

2/ Preliminary.

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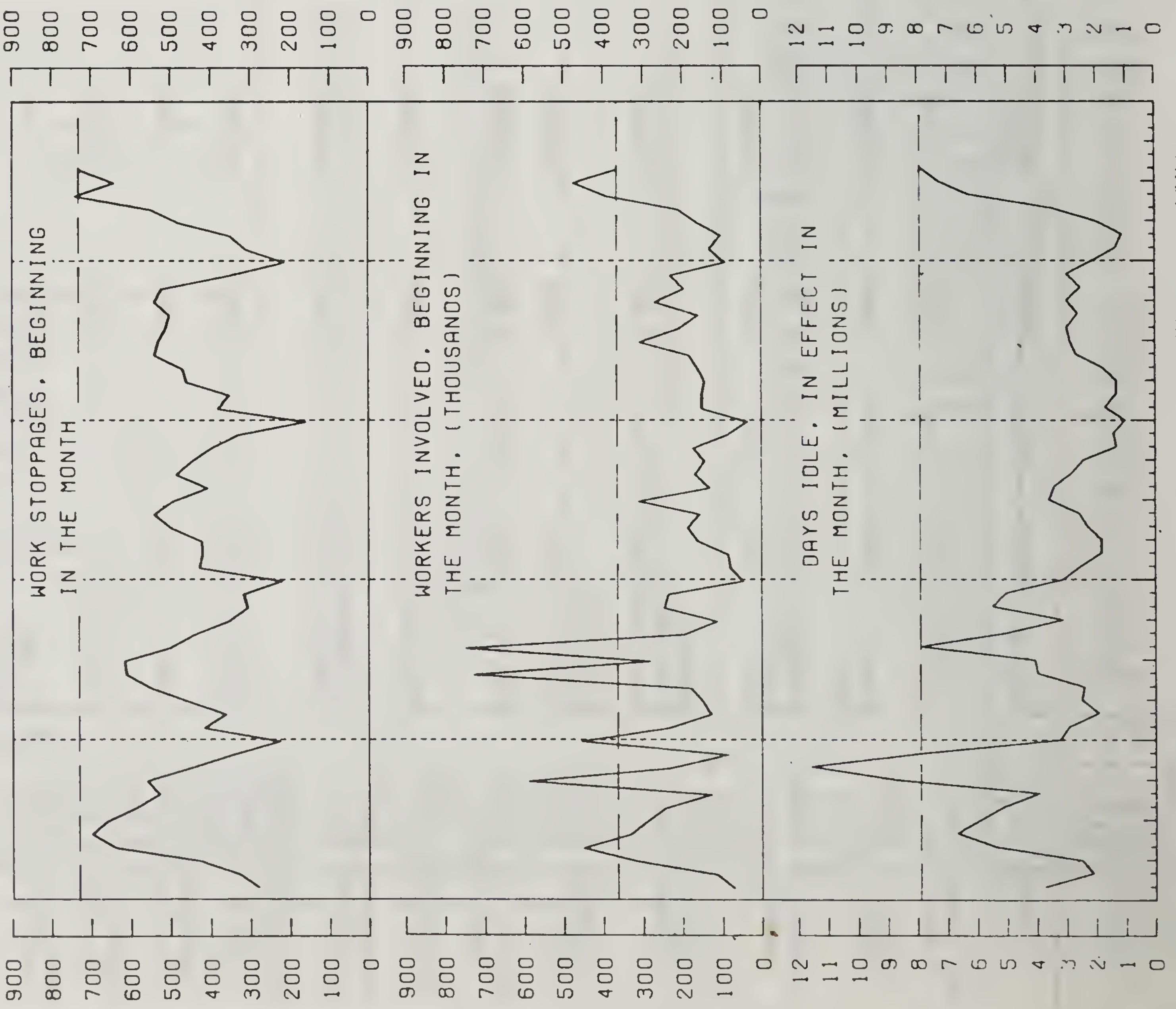
CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1970-74



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USDL: 74-405
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. (E.D.T.)
Monday, July 29, 1974

WORK STOPPAGES: First 6 Months, 1974

For the first 6 months of 1974, idleness resulting from work stoppages rose 2.2 working days per thousand, compared with the 9-year low of 1.1 working days per thousand during the same period in 1973, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor (table 1). A significant proportion of this rise is attributable to an increase in the number of large strikes (5,000 workers or more) this year. These large stoppages also involved more workers and were of longer duration in 1974 than in 1973. In June, the number of days of idleness was the largest for any month since July 1971.

Total Stoppages During the First 6 Months

- Approximately 400 more strikes were in effect in the first 6 months of 1974 than in the same period of 1973. Almost 1.6 million workers participated in an estimated 3,240 stoppages which started in 1974 or were carried over from the previous year. About 650,000 more workers participated in stoppages this year than in 1973.
- Idleness in labor disputes more than doubled from 10.6 million days in 1973 to nearly 21.6 million days this year, the highest 6-month total since 1970. The average duration of stoppages (as measured by idleness per worker involved) rose from 11.3 days last year to 13.6 this year.
- Idleness in large disputes accounted for 25 percent of the days away from the job in 1974, compared with 19 percent a year ago.

Stoppages Beginning in the First 6 Months

- Some 3,070 walkouts began in the first half of 1974, 400 more than in 1973. Along with this acceleration, there was a more than one-half million rise in workers idled by these disputes, resulting in a considerable increase in the average size of a stoppage--480 workers per strike in 1974 compared with 340 in 1973.

Total Stoppages in June

- Days away from work due to strikes in June exceeded 4 working days per thousand (4.6), 1 working day per thousand greater than in May. The June figure was the highest since July 1971, when 5.2 working days per thousand were recorded.
- Approximately 1,050 strikes started in June or were carried over from previous months, about the same as May and considerably higher than June 1973. There were about 152,000 more workers on strike in June than in May and 491,000 more than in June a year ago.
- An estimated 7.3 million days away from work were experienced in June, some 1 million more than the prior month. Primarily responsible for this rise was a 1.3 million day increase due solely to strikes involving 5,000 or more workers.
- Eighteen large stoppages in effect in June accounted for 36 percent of all workers who walked off their jobs and 34 percent of all idleness. Of these 18 large disputes, eight were still in progress in July.

Stoppages Beginning in June

- An estimated 640 work stoppages began in June, 100 fewer than May but substantially higher than June a year ago.

- Some 474,000 workers walked off their jobs in strikes starting in June, 21 percent higher than the prior month and nearly double that of June 1973.

NOTE: These data exclude two energy-related stoppages in the coal mining and trucking industries that were protests against Government regulations rather than labor-management disputes.

Man-days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated man-days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Work-time available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work Stoppages, First Six Months, 1967-74

Period	Number of stoppages: Beginning in period	Number of stoppages: In effect during period	Workers involved in stoppages: Beginning in period (thousands)	Workers involved in stoppages: In effect during period (thousands)	Days idle during period: Number (thousands)	Days idle during period: Percent of estimated working time
January through June						
1967 ---	2,408	2,565	1,216	1,285	15,920	.23
1968 ---	2,667	2,836	1,650	1,738	29,161	.33
1969 ---	3,029	3,198	1,331	1,410	21,374	.24
1970 ---	3,032	3,211	1,574	1,773	26,220	.29
1971 ---	3,011	3,242	1,701	1,786	17,775	.20
1972 ---	2,797	3,013	980	1,095	14,676	.15
1973 1/--	2,670	2,840	908	935	10,590	.11
1974 1/--	3,070	3,240	1,473	1,590	21,574	.22

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2. Work Stoppages, selected periods to June, 1974

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
Annual Totals						
1967	4,595	-	2,870	-	42,100	0.25
1968	5,045	-	2,649	-	49,018	.28
1969	5,700	-	2,481	-	42,869	.24
1970	5,716	-	3,305	-	66,414	.37
1971	5,138	-	3,280	-	47,589	.26
1972	5,010	-	1,714	-	27,066	.15
1973 1/	5,600	-	2,200	-	27,000	.14
June 1967	472	759	212	405	4,930	.33
1968	500	810	169	400	5,577	.40
1969	565	911	215	500	4,723	.31
1970	657	1,060	288	538	5,846	.36
1971	617	1,031	280	420	4,094	.26
1972	491	818	311	413	3,606	.22
1/ 1973 January	310	480	118	145	1,433	.09
February	380	590	141	200	1,281	.09
March	410	670	110	156	1,330	.08
April	470	710	146	167	1,890	.12
May	580	860	155	253	2,483	.15
June	520	840	238	299	2,173	.13
July	500	830	253	377	2,510	.16
August	530	890	167	341	2,698	.15
September	500	850	259	360	2,696	.18
October	420	740	164	261	2,421	.15
November	380	650	213	354	2,729	.17
December	250	460	78	145	1,849	.12
1/ 1974 January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08
March	480	710	163	237	1,973	.12
April	550	840	211	331	3,542	.21
May	740	1,060	391	638	6,267	.36
June	640	1,050	474	790	7,345	.46

1/ Preliminary

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 3. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, June 1974

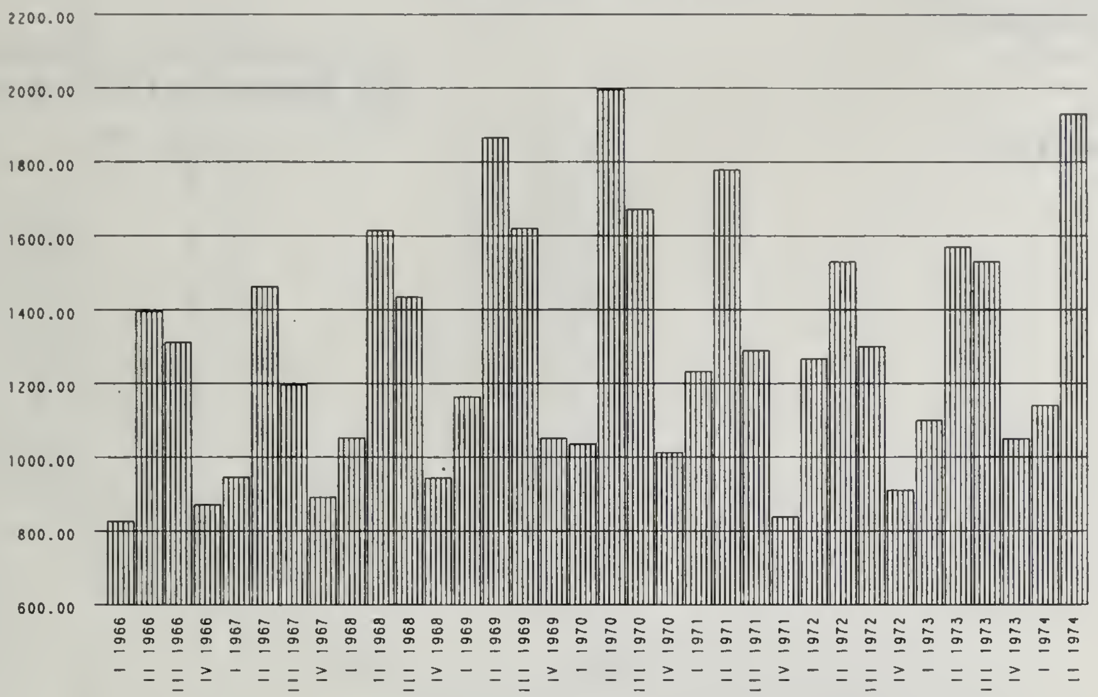
Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	June Workers involved 2/	June Days idle
Whirlpool Corp. Evansville, Ind.	IUE	2/17	6/19	7,300	95,000
Dow Chemical Corp. Midland, Mich.	USA	3/18	----	5,500	110,900
Construction Industry Cleveland, Ohio	CJA	5/1	6/10	5,000	30,000
Construction Industry St. Louis, Mo.	Building Trades Unions	5/1	6/12	11,300	90,400
Construction Industry Intrastate, Mont.	LIUNA CJA, IUOE	5/1	----	8,000	160,000
Construction Industry Memphis, Tenn.	IUOE & OPCM	5/15	----	6,000	120,000
Construction Industry New Orleans, La.	Southwest Louisiana Building and Construction Trade Council	5/16	6/30	6,800	136,000
Pacific Power and Light Co. Intrastate, Pa.	Employees Independent Assn.-Ind.	5/20	6/30	5,000	100,300
Clothing Manufacturers Assn. of America Nationwide	ACWU	6/1	6/10	110,000	660,000
Construction Industry Intrastate-Ill.	IBT-Ind.	6/3	----	14,600	391,000
Omaha Building Contractors Assn. Intrastate-Neb.	OPCM	6/3	----	5,500	110,000
Chrysler Corp. Warren, Mich.	UAW-Ind.	6/11	6/13	6,500	19,500

Table 3. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, June 1974--Continued

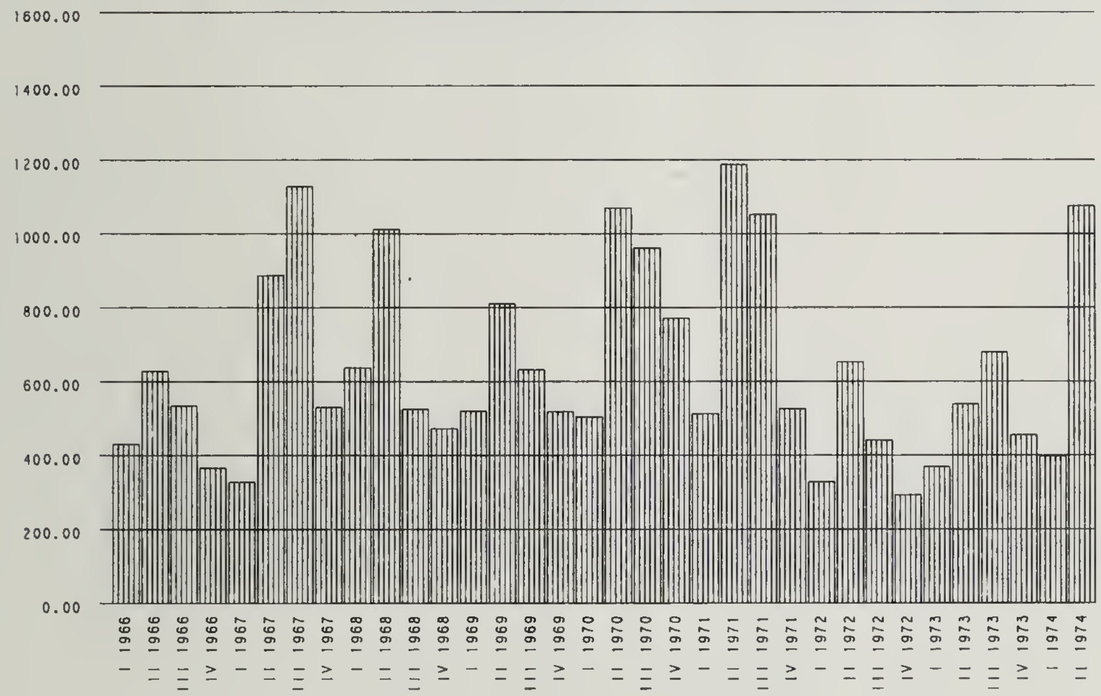
Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	June Workers involved 2/	June Days idle
Allied Employers Council Seattle & Everett, Wash.	RCIA	6/13	6/23	6,000	42,000
Caterpillar Tractor Co. Peoria, Ill.	UAW-Ind.	6/14	6/16	6,000	6,000
Construction Industry (7 Assns. & 25 Ind. Cos.) Intrastate-Mass.	CJA	6/17	6/21	9,000	45,000
Construction Industry San Diego, Calif.	CJA, OPCM LIUNA	6/17	----	20,000	200,000
Construction Industry Central & Western Wash.	LIUNA	6/25	----	42,000	168,000
Construction Industry San Francisco, Calif.	LIUNA	6/27	----	8,000	16,000
			Total	282,500	2,500,100

Work stoppages by quarters, 1966-74

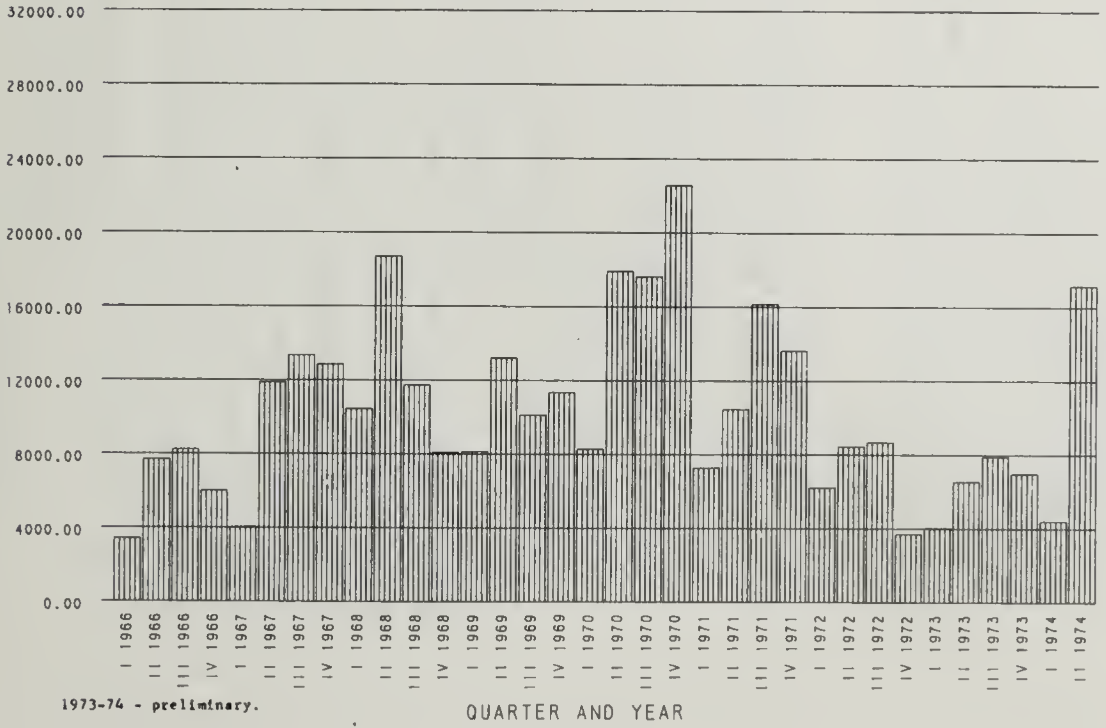
NUMBER OF WORK STOPPAGES



WORKERS INVOLVED (IN THOUSANDS)



DAYS IDLE (IN THOUSANDS)



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FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. (E.D.T.)
Wednesday, May 29, 1974

WORK STOPPAGES: April 1974

Estimated idleness due to work stoppages in April was 2.1 working days per thousand, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. April's figure was substantially higher than the 1.2 working days per thousand recorded in both the previous month (March 1974) and a year ago (April 1973) and surpassed 2 working days per thousand for the first time since July 1972. In total there were 1.6 million more man-days of idleness in April than in March. Walkouts in April were larger and of longer duration than a month ago.

Total Work Stoppages in April

- All major measures of strike intensity were higher this month than in March and in April a year ago.
- About 840 strikes were in effect in April, 18 percent more than in the previous month and in April 1973 (table 1).
- The number of workers involved in these disputes rose from 237,000 in March to 331,000 in April. The April 1974 level was nearly double that recorded for a year ago.
- Strikes were larger in April than in March and in April 1973--averaging 394, 334, and 235 workers per strike, respectively.
- The average duration of stoppages lengthened from 8.3 days in March to 10.7 days this month.
- Approximately 3.5 million days away from the job resulted from walkouts in April, the highest level thus far recorded in 1974, and 1.7 million more than April 1973.

JUN 10 1974

- Eighteen percent of all workers withholding their services and of man-days idle resulted from seven large strikes (5,000 workers or more) which began in April or were carried over from previous months (table 2). Of these seven large stoppages, three continued into May.

Stoppages Beginning in April

- Approximately 550 labor disputes began in April, 70 more than in March and an increase of 80 from last April.
- About 211,000 workers were involved in these new strikes in April, compared with 163,000 the previous month and 146,000 in April a year ago.

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Man-days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated man-days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Work-time available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work Stoppages, selected periods to April, 1974

Period		Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle	
						In effect during month or year	
		Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
Annual Totals							
	1967	4,595	-	2,870	-	42,100	0.25
	1968	5,045	-	2,649	-	49,018	.28
	1969	5,700	-	2,481	-	42,869	.24
	1970	5,716	-	3,305	-	66,414	.37
	1971	5,138	-	3,280	-	47,589	.26
	1972	5,010	-	1,714	-	27,066	.15
	1973 1/	5,600	-	2,200	-	27,000	.14
April	1967	462	638	398	439	2,545	.19
	1968	505	748	537	657	5,677	.38
	1969	578	831	310	462	3,755	.24
	1970	640	884	451	523	5,431	.34
	1971	550	859	181	269	2,389	.15
	1972	498	759	187	257	2,258	.15
1/ 1973	January	310	480	118	145	1,433	.09
	February	380	590	141	200	1,281	.09
	March	410	670	110	156	1,330	.08
	April	470	710	146	167	1,890	.12
	May	580	860	155	253	2,483	.15
	June	520	840	238	299	2,173	.13
	July	500	830	253	377	2,510	.16
	August	530	890	167	341	2,698	.15
	September	500	850	259	360	2,696	.18
	October	420	740	164	261	2,421	.15
	November	380	650	213	354	2,729	.17
	December	250	460	78	145	1,849	.12
1/ 1974	January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
	February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08
	March	480	710	163	237	1,973	.12
	April	550	840	211	331	3,542	.21

1/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

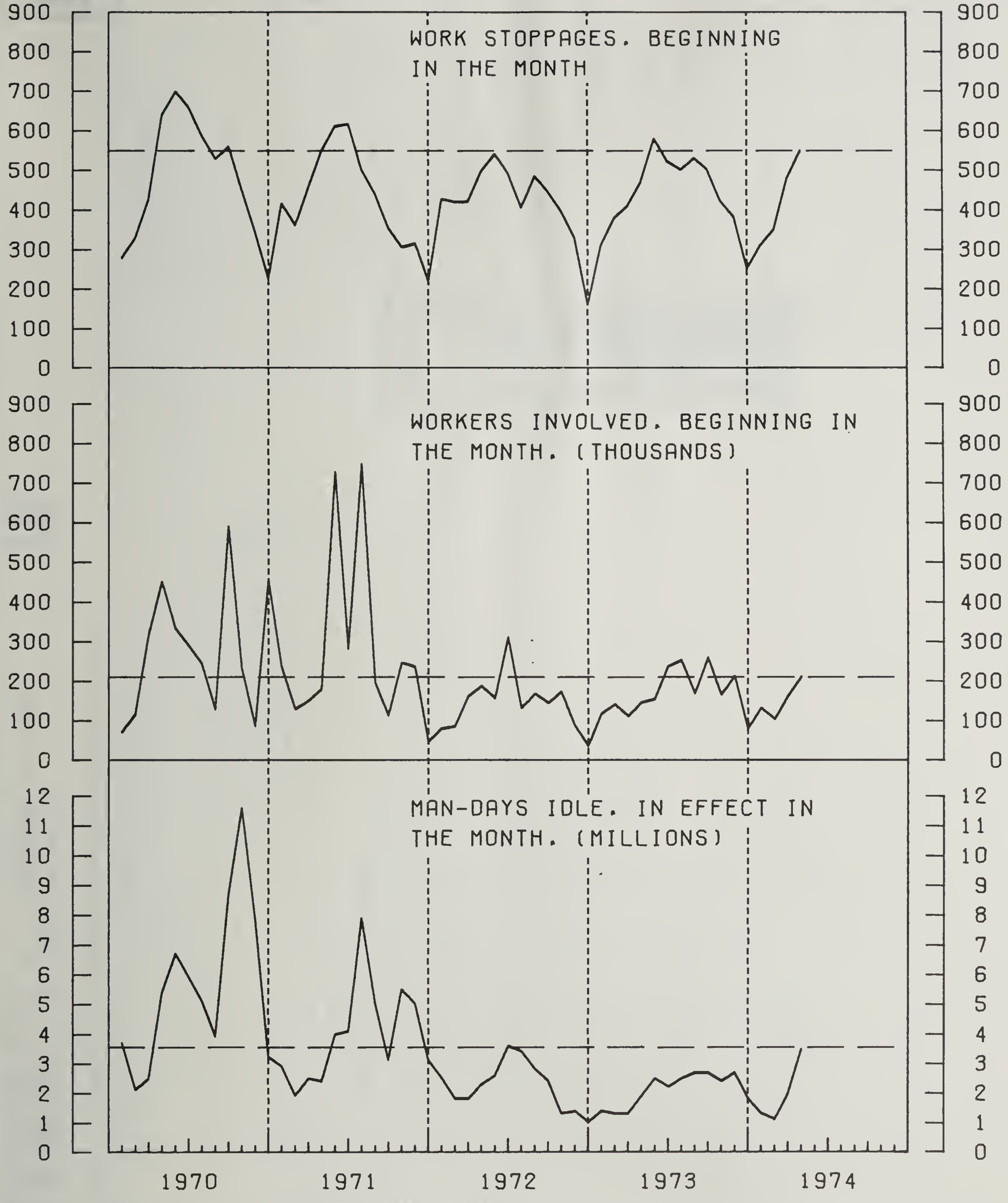
Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, April 1974

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	April	
				Workers involved 2/	Man-days idle
Whirlpool Corp. Evansville, Ind.	IUE	2/17	-----	7,300	160,800
Hawaii Sugar Plantations (Intrastate)	ILWU-Ind.	3/9	4/22	8,000	128,000
Dow Chemical Corp. Midland, Mich.	USA	3/18	-----	5,500	122,000
Washington Metal Trades Assn. Seattle, Wash.	IAM, SMW and 7 others Unions	4/4	-----	5,000	95,000
General Motors Corp. Warren, Ohio	UAW-Ind.	4/5	4/8	5,200	10,400
Bituminous Coal Companies Western Pa. and W.Va.	UMW-Ind.	4/11	4/21	12,000	64,000
General Electric Co. Louisville, Ky.	IUE	4/19	4/28	17,000	72,400
			Total	60,000	652,600

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent.

2/ Preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1970-74



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FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M. (E.D.T.)
Friday, April 26, 1974

WORK STOPPAGES: First 3 Months 1974

Idleness resulting from industrial disputes, at 0.9 working days per thousand, was the same in the first quarter of 1974 as in 1973--the lowest first quarter levels of idleness recorded since 1966--according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor (table 1). In both first quarters, man-days of idleness attributable to large strikes (5,000 workers or more) equalled about 1 million, slightly more than one-fifth of the total.

Total Stoppages During The First 3 Months

- Strikes in effect during the first 3 months of 1974 rose only slightly, from 1,270 in 1973 to 1,310 in 1974; but workers idled by these disputes exceeded by nearly 30 percent the level for 1973. Accordingly, the average size of a work stoppage increased from 312 workers per strike in 1973 to 389 in 1974.
- At 4.4 million, idleness was higher than in 1973, but lower than in any other year since 1967. Though idleness rose over the year, the average duration (as measured by man-days idle per worker involved) of these disputes fell from 10.2 days per strike in 1973 to 8.7 days in 1974.
- Idleness in large disputes accounted for more than 22 percent of the days away from the job in 1974, compared with 24 percent a year ago.

Stoppages Beginning In The First 3 Months

- Approximately 1,140 disputes began in the first quarter of 1974, slightly higher than last year and about average for the 1970s. Workers participating in these stoppages similarly rose, from 369,000 in 1973 to 397,000 in 1974. However, the 1974 figure was approximately 25,000 workers below the first quarter

average for the 1970s.

Total Stoppages In March

- Every measure of strike activity this month exceeded that for February and for a year ago.
- Days away from the job attributable to walkouts rose measurably from February's 0.8 working days per thousand to 1.2 in March (table 2). Large disputes accounted for more than twice as many man-days of idleness in March than in February.
- Approximately 710 strikes began in March or were carried over from previous months. The 237,000 employees withholding their services were more than 75 percent higher than the prior month.
- Nearly 2 million days away from work were recorded in March, over 70 percent greater than in February and almost 50 percent higher than last year.
- Six large stoppages in effect in March accounted for 20 percent of all workers who walked off their jobs and 24 percent of all idleness (table 3).
    - A one month Baltimore Board of Education strike which began in February and ended early in March affected 7,500 teachers.
    - A 7,300 electrical worker stoppage at the Whirlpool Corporation's Evansville, Indiana, plant started in mid-February and continued into April.
    - Some 13,000 municipal employees of the City of San Francisco participated in an 11-day walkout in March.
    - An intrastate strike against Hawaii Sugar Plantations which idled 9,000 workers began in March and continued into the following month.
    - A 1-day strike at John Deere's Dubuque Tractor Works

in Dubuque, Iowa, in mid-March involved 5,000 workers

- Dow Chemical Corporation was struck by 5,300 steelworkers at its Midland, Michigan, plant this month. The stoppage was still in progress in April.

Stoppages Beginning In March

- Approximately 480 strikes began in March, considerably higher than the prior month and last March.
- About 163,000 workers participated in new strikes in March--considerably higher than in February and in March a year ago.

Man-days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated man-days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Work-time available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, first three months, 1966-1974

Period	Number of stoppages: Beginning in period	Number of stoppages: In effect during period	Workers involved in stoppages: Beginning in period (thousands)	Workers involved in stoppages: In effect during period (thousands)	Man-days idle during period: Number (thousands)	Man-days idle during period: Percent of estimated working time
January through March						
1966	826	977	431	458	3,428	0.08
1967	946	1,103	328	398	4,031	.10
1968	1,052	1,221	637	725	10,455	.24
1969	1,163	1,332	520	600	8,152	.19
1970	1,036	1,215	504	702	8,293	.19
1971	1,232	1,463	513	598	7,292	.16
1972	1,267	1,483	328	443	6,209	.14
1973 1/	1,100	1,270	369	396	4,044	.09
1974 1/	1,140	1,310	397	509	4,420	.09

1/ Preliminary

Table 2. Work stoppages, selected periods to March, 1974

Period		Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle	
						In effect during month or year	
		Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
Annual Totals							
	1967	4,595	-	2,870	-	42,100	0.25
	1968	5,045	-	2,649	-	49,018	.28
	1969	5,700	-	2,481	-	42,869	.24
	1970	5,716	-	3,305	-	66,414	.37
	1971	5,138	-	3,280	-	47,589	.26
	1972	5,010	-	1,714	-	27,066	.15
	1973 1/	5,600	-	2,200	-	27,000	.14
March	1967	368	545	130	195	1,508	.10
	1968	381	618	175	369	3,682	.26
	1969	436	651	158	386	2,413	.16
	1970	427	630	316	403	2,471	.16
	1971	457	725	150	260	2,490	.15
	1972	421	727	162	220	1,830	.11
1/ 1973	January	310	480	118	145	1,433	.09
	February	380	590	141	200	1,281	.09
	March	410	670	110	156	1,330	.08
	April	470	710	146	167	1,890	.12
	May	580	860	155	253	2,483	.15
	June	520	840	238	299	2,173	.13
	July	500	830	253	377	2,510	.16
	August	530	890	167	341	2,698	.15
	September	500	850	259	360	2,696	.18
	October	420	740	164	261	2,421	.15
	November	380	650	213	354	2,729	.17
	December	250	460	78	145	1,849	.12
1/ 1974	January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
	February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08
	March	480	710	163	237	1,973	.12

1/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 3. Stoppages involving 5000 workers or more, March 1974

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	March	
				Workers Involved 2/	Man-days idle
Board of Education Baltimore, Md.	NEA-Ind.	2/4	3/4	7,500	15,000
Whirlpool Corp. Evansville, Ind.	IUE	2/17	——	7,300	154,100
City of San Francisco Board of Supervisors San Francisco, Calif.	SEIU	3/6	3/16	13,000	104,000
Hawaii Sugar Plantations (Intrastate)	ILWU-Ind.	3/9	——	9,000	135,000
John Deere Dubuque Tractor Works Dubuque, Iowa	UAW-Ind.	3/14	3/14	5,000	5,000
Dow Chemical Corp. Midland, Mich.	USA	3/18	——	5,300	53,000
			Total	47,100	466,100

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent.

2/ Preliminary

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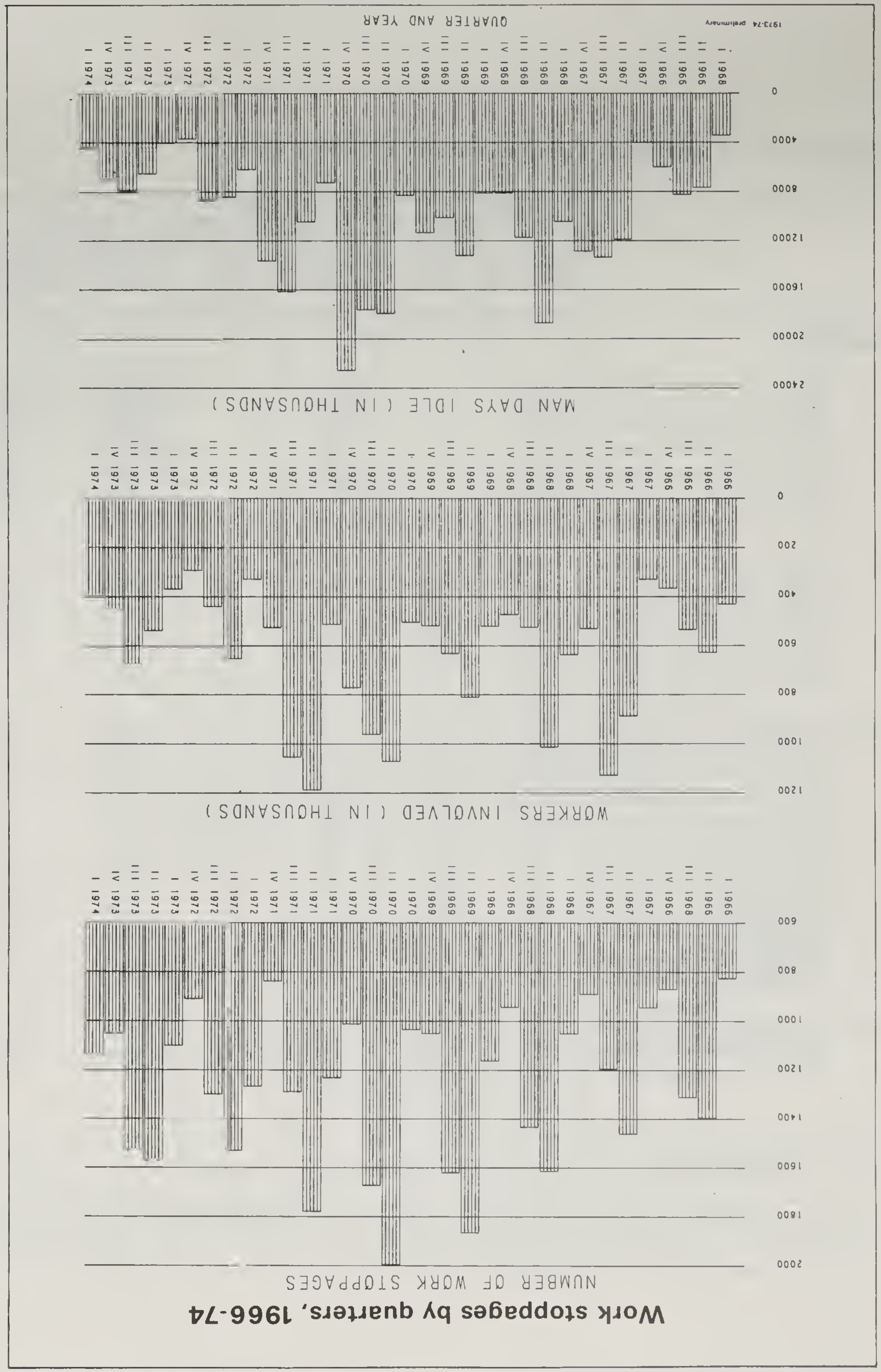
Work stoppages by quarters, 1966-74

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USDL: 74-144
FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M.
Thursday, March 28, 1974

Washington, D.C.
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Home: 256-5350

WORK STOPPAGES: February 1974

Man-days of idleness due to labor disputes during February as a percent of available working time equalled January's 0.8 working days per thousand, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. This measure of strike intensity remained constant because of: three fewer working days in the month; a rise in employment; and a reduction in the absolute level of man-days of idleness (see technical note).

Total Work Stoppages in February

- Although the number of work stoppages in effect during February (560) increased by 17 percent over last month (table 1), the number of workers idled by these disputes declined by 45 percent, partly because of the smaller average size of large stoppages (those involving 5,000 workers or more).
- The 134,000 workers engaged in strikes in February represented the lowest monthly total for this measure since December 1965.
- Indicative of the decline in worker involvement, strikes were on the average considerably smaller in February (239 workers per strike) than in either January 1974 (508 workers) or February 1973 (339 workers).
- While smaller, the average duration of these stoppages was longer - 8.5 man-days per worker involved compared with 5.3 days in January 1974 and 6.4 days in February of last year.
- As a result of the smaller average size of work stoppages during February and reduced working time available, man-days of idleness declined by 12 percent from January, to 1.1 million, the second lowest idleness level for any month since February 1966. Nearly 70 percent of the month-to-month decline was attributable to a reduction in idleness resulting from large stoppages.

- Three large stoppages in February accounted for 15 percent of all workers involved in strikes and 19 percent of all idleness (tables 2 and 3).
  - A month-long strike of 7500 public school teachers in Baltimore, Maryland ended early in March.
  - A strike at the Whirlpool Corporation's Evansville, Indiana plant idled approximately 7500 electrical workers in February and continued into March.
  - About 5800 electrical workers went on strike against the General Electric Company at Louisville, Kentucky the latter part of February. This strike is also still in progress.
- The percentage of workers involved and man-days of idleness attributable to large strikes was generally lower this month than in either January 1974 or February 1973.

Stoppages Beginning in February

- The 350 labor disputes that began in February were considerably smaller than those beginning in January of this year or February 1973.
- The 102,000 workers who participated in these strikes were well below 1973 but higher than February 1972.

Man-days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated man-days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Worktime available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to February, 1974

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle	
					In effect during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
Annual Totals						
1967	4,595	-	2,870	-	42,100	0.25
1968	5,045	-	2,649	-	49,018	.28
1969	5,700	-	2,481	-	42,869	.24
1970	5,716	-	3,305	-	66,414	.37
1971	5,138	-	3,280	-	47,589	.26
1972	5,010	-	1,714	-	27,066	.15
1973 1/	5,600	-	2,200	-	27,000	.14
February 1967	292	485	104	159	1,276	.10
1968	357	569	275	451	4,104	.29
1969	385	578	177	340	2,566	.18
1970	330	529	116	330	2,111	.15
1971	359	632	128	206	1,935	.14
1972	419	675	86	183	1,849	.13
1/ 1973 January	310	480	118	145	1,433	.09
February	380	590	141	200	1,281	.09
March	410	670	110	156	1,330	.08
April	470	710	146	167	1,890	.12
May	580	860	155	253	2,483	.15
June	520	840	238	299	2,173	.13
July	500	830	253	377	2,510	.16
August	530	890	167	341	2,698	.15
September	500	850	259	360	2,696	.18
October	420	740	164	261	2,421	.15
November	380	650	213	354	2,729	.17
December	250	460	78	145	1,849	.12
1/ 1974 January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08
February	350	560	102	134	1,142	.08

1/ Preliminary.

All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this table. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, February 1974

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	February	
				Workers involved 2/	Man-days idle 2/
Board of Education (Baltimore, Md.)	Public School Teacher's Assn.-Ind.	2/4	3/4	7,500	135,000
Whirlpool Corp. (Evansville, Ind.)	IUE	2/18	-	7,500	60,000
General Electric Co. (Louisville, Ky.)	IUE	2/26	-	5,800	17,400
				20,800	212,400

1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).

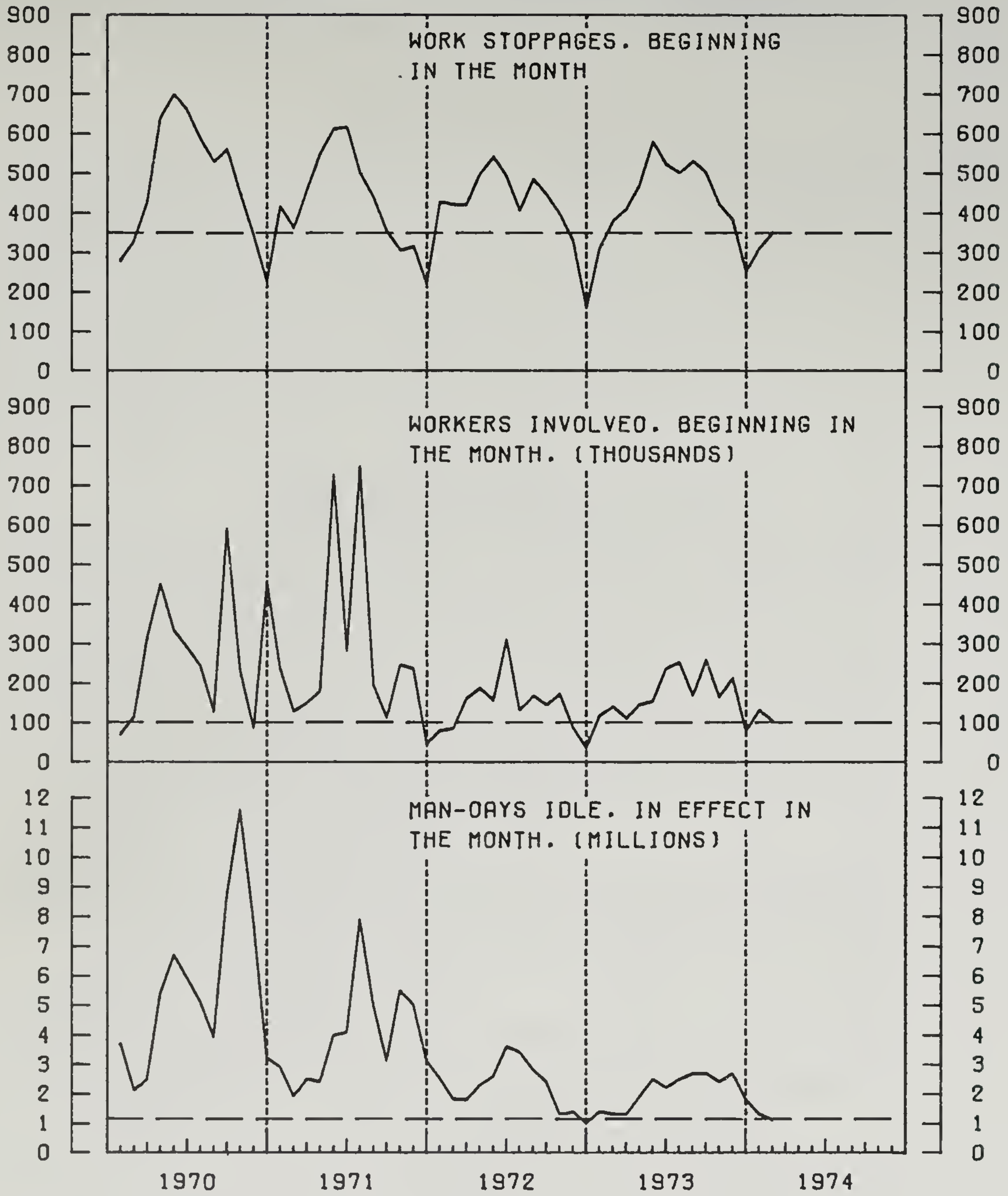
2/ Preliminary.

Table 3. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, February 1971-74

Year	Number of stoppages 1/	Workers involved 1/	Percent of total workers involved	Man-days idle 1/	Percent of total idleness
February					
1971	4	50,100	30	384,600	22
1972	3	61,500	45	830,400	52
1973	2	84,900	42	288,300	23
1974	3	20,800	15	212,400	19

1/ Preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES. WORKERS INVOLVED.
AND MAN-DAYS IDLE. BY MONTH. 1970-74



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USDL: 74-90
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Thursday, February 28, 1974

Washington, D.C.
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WORK STOPPAGES: January 1974

Estimated idleness attributable to work stoppages declined to 0.8 working days per thousand, the lowest rate for January since 1966, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Idleness in January was also well below the 1.2 work days per thousand recorded in December 1973 because of the shorter duration of strikes in January.

Total Work Stoppages in January

- Approximately 480 strikes were in effect in January, somewhat more than in December and the same as in the previous January (table 1).
- The number of workers involved in these disputes rose from 145,000 in December to 244,000 in January--nearly a 70 percent increase. About 145,000 workers participated in stoppages in January 1973.
- Strikes were considerably larger in January than December (an average of 508 workers per strike compared with 315 per strike) and January 1973.
- Although larger, these strikes were of shorter duration in January than December (5.3 man-days per worker involved compared with 12.8 in December) and last January.
- Some 1.3 million days of idleness were recorded in January, that month's lowest level since 1967. This month's lower level was partly attributable to the noticeable reduction

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in time away from the job in large disputes (strikes of 5,000 workers or more).

- Four large stoppages in January accounted for 20 percent of all workers involved in strikes and 25 percent of all idleness (table 2).
  - A month-long strike which began in December and affected 24,000 employees in supermarkets in Southern California ended in early January.
  - In the Philadelphia metropolitan area, a 4-day stoppage against the Food Employers Labor Relations Council idled about 10,000 Teamsters.
  - A 3-week stoppage of 9,000 automobile workers closed down five Allis Chalmers plants in five states. This stoppage continued into February.
  - A 5-day New York City Board of Education strike affecting the Operating Engineers and Service Employees idled some 6,000 employees in the middle of the month.
- In the first month of the year, the number of workers involved in stoppages and the number of days away from the job were at their lowest levels for large strikes in any January during the 1970's (table 3).

Stoppages Beginning in January

- Approximately 310 labor disputes began in January, considerably more than in December and the same as in January 1973.
- About 132,000 workers participated in new strikes in January--a nearly 70 percent increase from the previous month and somewhat higher than January of a year ago.

Man-days of idleness as a percent of estimated total working time is derived by dividing total estimated man-days of idleness by total estimated working time available. Work-time available is the product of the number of working days during the month and estimated employment in the total economy.

Table 1. Work stoppages, selected periods to January 1974

Period		Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle	
						In effect during month or year	
		Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (thousands)	In effect during month (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
Annual Totals							
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	1969	5,700	-	2,481	-	42,869	.24
	1970	5,716	-	3,305	-	66,414	.37
	1971	5,138	-	3,280	-	47,589	.26
	1972	5,010	-	1,714	-	27,066	.15
	1973 1/	5,600	-	2,200	-	27,000	.14
January	1967	286	443	94	163	1,248	.09
	1968	314	483	188	276	2,669	.18
	1969	342	511	185	264	3,173	.21
	1970	279	458	71	270	3,711	.25
	1971	416	647	235	320	2,868	.20
	1972	427	643	80	195	2,530	.17
1/ 1973	January	310	480	118	145	1,433	.09
	February	380	590	141	200	1,281	.09
	March	410	670	110	156	1,330	.08
	April	470	710	146	167	1,890	.12
	May	580	860	155	253	2,483	.15
	June	520	840	238	299	2,173	.13
	July	500	830	253	377	2,510	.16
	August	530	890	167	341	2,698	.15
	September	500	850	259	360	2,696	.18
	October	420	740	164	261	2,421	.15
	November	380	650	213	354	2,729	.17
	December	250	460	78	145	1,849	.12
1/ 1974	January	310	480	132	244	1,305	.08

1/ Preliminary.

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Table 2. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, January 1974

Company	Union 1/	Began	Ended	January	
				Workers involved 2/	Man-days idle 2/
Food Employers Council (Southern Calif.)	MCBW, IAM, IUOE & IBT-Ind.	12/3	1/4	24,000	72,000
Food Employers Labor Relations Council (Philadelphia Met Area, Pa., N.J., & Del.)	IBT-Ind.	1/8	1/11	10,000	40,000
Allis Chalmers (Interstate)	UAW-Ind.	1/12	2/3	9,300	196,000
Board of Education (New York, N.Y.)	IUOE & SEIU	1/16	1/20	6,000	18,000
		Total		49,300	326,000

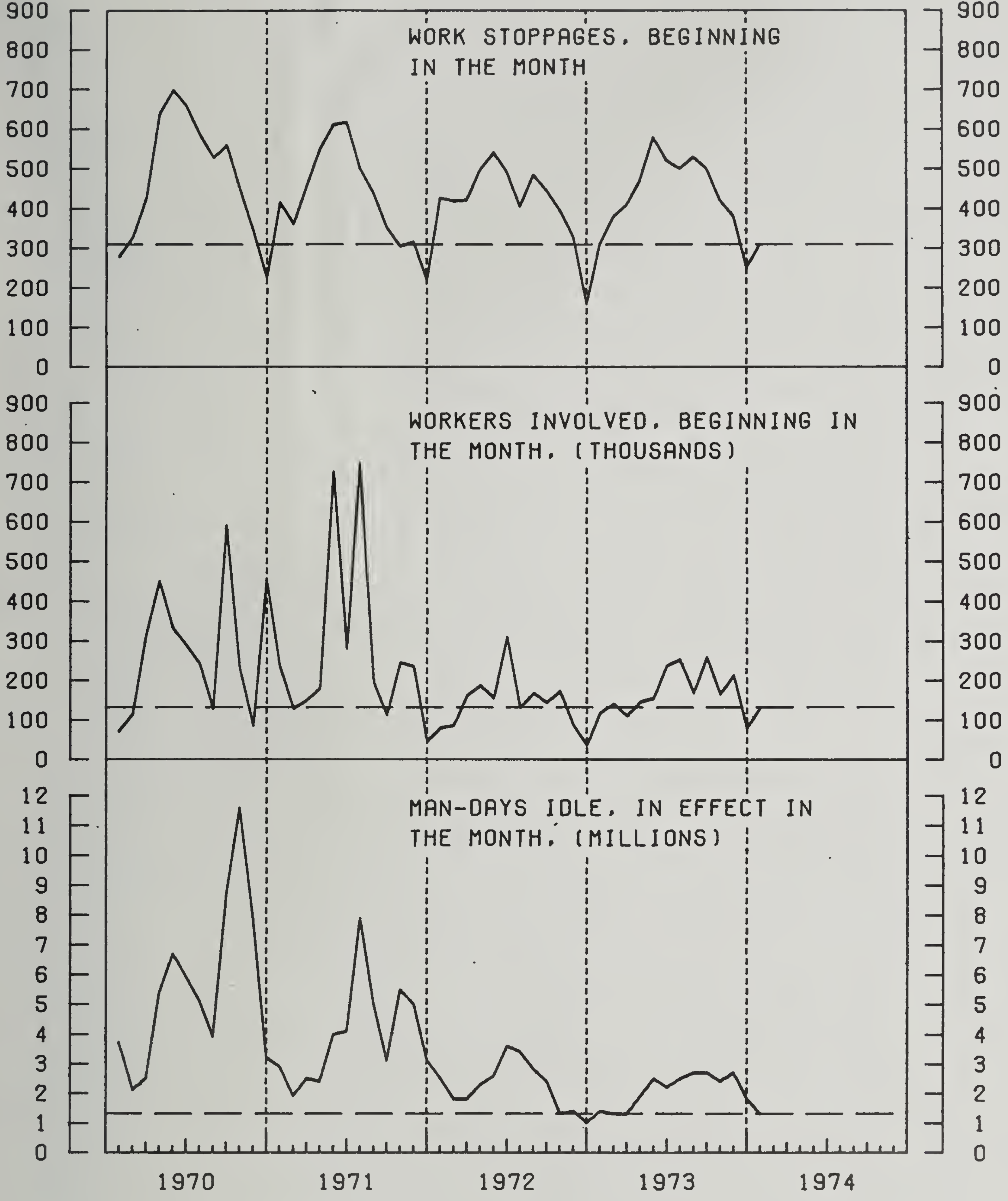
1/ The unions are affiliated with the AFL-CIO, except where they are noted as independent (Ind.).
2/ Preliminary.

Table 3. Stoppages involving 5,000 workers or more, January 1970-74

Year	Number of stoppages 1/	Workers involved 1/	Percent of total workers involved	Man-days idle 1/	Percent of total idleness
January					
1970	2	163,900	70	2,924,900	78
1971	9	177,900	62	1,593,000	59
1972	4	70,500	46	1,275,000	56
1973	4	52,800	36	623,400	44
1974	4	49,300	20	326,000	25

1/ Preliminary.

CHART 1. NUMBER OF STOPPAGES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS IDLE, BY MONTH, 1970-74



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